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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XXI NO 219 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

NO POSSIBILITY OF SETTLEMENT IN NEAR FUTURE

—Pt. JAWAHARLAL

Out Of The Gloaming

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

"Despite the resolute and unremitting action of the Government we cannot expect altogether to eliminate them (the assassinations) until there is continuous and active public opinion working against terrorism."—Sir Harry Haig.

* * * *

Sir John Anderson is creating active public opinion through house searches, destruction of property, and assaults on innocent and elderly men in Bengal. He did it in Ireland, and the Irish are preparing for a republic now.

* * * *

We cannot say what will be the result of his drive for "continuous and active public opinion." The "Leader" says there was terrorism in Tsarist Russia and in Ireland also. But Tsarist Russia has disappeared, and Ireland—well, she is also trying to disappear from the Imperial map!

* * * *

The Moderate paper won't remain moderate in its remarks, for it says it is not public sympathy which is wanted, but change of heart in Government. Both Sir John and Sir Harry must now be fumbling about their anatomy where the heart should be, but they can't spot it.

* * * *

Bori Bunder says, "Terrorism has its roots in political and economic discontent and no repressive measures, however severe can protect all Government officers all the time from the assassin's bullet." In Simla they believe in the economic depression only for the Services.

* * * *

Sir John Anderson like a homoeopath believes in the theory that like kills like, but his doses of repression are not homoeopathic. That may be the reason for such contrary results in Bengal.

* * * *

The British Government are essentially humanitarian, otherwise they wouldn't have shown such conscientious objection to whipping. Our Home member believes that whipping is a panacea for all Bombay's ills—sort of patent remedy, to cure all human diseases.

* * * *

We wonder what Mr. Bell would have done in Bechuanaland. He might have brought the chief to Bombay to administer justice in the approved Bombay style. But let's hope that the British Government will not take similar measures against the next Bombay magistrate giving whipping to a Congress picket or a rioter.

* * * *

Now that India is going to be autonomous, at least as far as the Governors and Governor-General are concerned, there ought to be a protest even now against such contingent interference. Our independence must be inviolate!

* * * *

The dismissed Bechuanaland chief is going to appeal to British justice, in the person of Jimmy Thomas, the great Imperialist, who is worried to death by De Valera. But the call of humanitarianism cannot be neglected, and the Chief must be so told.

* * * *

A Bombay paper asks whether it is justice. After all justice is a relative term, and what is justice to Dalal Street may be injustice to others. We cannot undertake, therefore, to locate justice.

* * * *

There is a keen competition between Bombay and Ahmedabad mill-owners as to who will do most good to the workers. Bombay has been triumphant all these days, but it is the turn of Ahmedabad now. Those kind-hearted employers say that wages are the highest in Ahmedabad!

* * * *

Believe it or not, it is a fact, for the mill-owners' letter says so. Last time when the Tariff Board was sitting there was a threat to cut the wages in Bombay. It is now Ahmedabad's turn to stage the show.

* * * *

You can't beat these Ahmedabadi mill-owners. They say that the whole world has reduced wages, and yet Ahmedabad has not. Yet they are a religious lot, for they will cut the wages only from the beginning of the Hindu New Year.

* * * *

Neighbour (to proud young father): "Don't you find that a baby brightens up a house wonderfully?"

Young Father: "I do. We have the electric light on most of the night now."

NO USE CALLING MEETING OF A. I. C. C.

"C.D. Movement Has Not Exhausted Itself"

INFLUENCE OF CONGRESS HAS NEVER BEEN SO GREAT AS IT IS TO-DAY

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE"

No useful purpose would be served at the present moment by calling a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

Congress Workers and the masses do not desire any fundamental change in the present programme of the Congress.

Final peace can only be achieved after the full objective of the Congress is gained.

It is an exhibition of ignorance to say that Civil Disobedience Movement has exhausted itself.

The influence of the Congress among the masses has never been so great as it is to-day.

A common illiterate peasant understands the realities of politics and economies, so far as they affect him, than many of the wise and learned gentlemen who go to the Round Table Conferences.

The possibility of a settlement between Congress and Government, or truce in the near future is unlikely.

There are no peace talks going on at present, nor is there any likelihood of such talks for some time to come.

The above are a few important answers given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to questions put by our representative.

Pandit Jawaharlal and his secretary, Mr. Upadhyaya left for Lucknow on Sunday night by the Lucknow express. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Goshep Captain, Messrs. Jal Naoroji, N. S. Hardiker, Jamnadas Dwarkadas were among those on the platform who gave the Pandit a send off.

An exclusive interview was given by Pandit Jawaharlal to a "Chronicle" representative, who travelled with him up to Kalyan.

The following are some of the questions put by our representative together with the replies of Panditji—

Q.—Pandit Jawaharlal, the Country expected a definite lead from you, but instead you seem agreeable to let things remain just as they are?

HAPPY ABOUT GENERAL METHODS

A.—So far as I am concerned I am perfectly happy to know that the Congress and the Country are carrying on the struggle, both for political Indepence and economic change, in favour of the masses. I am also perfectly happy about the general methods adopted by us for the struggle. I would like, as I have stated, a more detailed economic programme for the masses. To some extent, a clear indication has been given in the recent correspondence with Gandhiji. It seems to me that those people who talk about a more definite lead have not given sufficient thought to the lead that has already been given. That can be amplified and the details can be filled in otherwise. I fail to see what more the most militant of individuals can want. For those whose conception of a lead is a lead backwards, I have nothing to say except that they will always be disappointed in me.

Q. Do you not think that Civil Disobedience, as a movement has exhausted itself?

Ans.—The question exhibits an extraordinary ignorance of the Civil Disobedience movement, the Indian people and myself, as well as what has been happening in the country, and is happening now. It is patent that if we had thought that Civil Disobedience had exhausted itself we could not recommend its further carrying on indeed. There would be no question of making any recommendation either way. Civil Disobedience is not only continuing, but it can never exhaust itself till its object is achieved.

Q.—Do ou not think that a continuence of the present conditions, will destroy the influence of the Congress and drive many people's activities into other and less desirable channels.

GREAT INFLUENCE OF CONGRESS

A.—The influence of the Congress among the masses has never been so great as it is to-day. Though it is a fact that there is a certain demoralisation among many people which prevents them from showing their true feeling. Such ups-and-downs always occur in any great movement, and they result in removing the weaker elements, and thereby really strengthen it in the end. It is true that certain groups and classes have now definitely ranged themselves against the Congress. That also is a desirable result, because it separates those classes which are fundamentally against a really democratic India in which the Indian masses have their full say. Such groups only weaken the movement.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

Will you please tell me why you are not calling a meeting of the A.I.C.C.

As I have stated in my statement I would gladly call a meeting of the A.I.C.C. if I receive a requisition. Personally I do not consider that a meeting at the present moment would serve any useful purpose. I take it that some of the people who desire a meeting of the A.I.C.C. to be convened might wish for a revision of the programme; but so far as I am aware there is no such widespread desire and most Congressmen are quite happy and willing to carry on the present programme.

The whole Indian Press, whether nationalist or moderate has demanded it and why should the wishes of the public in the matter be ignored?

I have noticed some newspaper criticisms about the vagueness of the programme and about the non-convening of a meeting of the A. I. C. C. at present. The attitude of these newspapers has for long been one of disagreement with some of the aspects of the Congress policy.

NOT KNOWING MASS MENTALITY.

So far as I know both Congress workers and the masses are perfectly certain that these newspapers live in an atmosphere of their own and know little about the mentality of the masses and specially of Congressmen in general. Great publicity is given to some individuals who propose some change in the programme but the vast majority of others who are silently carrying on the work receive no publicity at all. Even during the fortnight or so that I have been out of prison I have come in sufficient contact with my colleagues of the Congress to know that fundamentally they desire no change in the present programme. In these circumstances I fail to see what purpose will be served by calling a meeting of the A. I. C. C. and discussing a possible revision of the programme which has been approved and which is being carried on by most of the Congressmen.

HOW LONG?

Q. How long do you think the present state of affairs will continue?

A. It is impossible for me to peep into the future, but so far as I can see it will go on till the objective is achieved. It is possible, of course, that events may sometimes need truces and provisional settlements, as in 1931; but that is a possibility, it seems to me, highly unlikely in the near future.

NEGOTIATIONS?

Q.—Is Gandhiji negotiating with Simla through moderates? Or are certain moderates using their influence to bring about peace between Gandhiji and the Government?

A.—Newspapers have been giving prominence to the possibility of peace talks. Personally I am aware of no such talks now nor do I think there is likely to be any such talk in the near future. So far as I know Gandhiji is also not aware of that but whatever the position may be as I have already said Gandhiji is always open to discuss the matter with anyone desiring to do so. That is his basic moral position. That does not, I will repeat, make any difference in regard to the objective which remains as defined. Personally I am convinced that the two forces that are in conflict to-day that is to say imperialism and nationalism, are fundamentally opposed to each other and between them there can never be peace except on the basis of an ending of imperialism. Any compromise which leaves even a trace of imperialism can only be a make-shift. It is not and I should like to make it clear, a question of quarrel between the Indian people and the English people.

NO QUARREL WITH ENGLISHMAN.

With the English people as a whole we have not the least quarrel but in India as in many other countries of the east these two world forces nationalism and imperialism are in conflict and a solution of that conflict can only be a complete victory of nationalism over imperialism. That is involved in the political ideal of the Congress that is national independence. Even apart from this political ideal as we have stated in our correspondence economic questions inevitably force themselves to the front and must be settled in favour of the masses. But all the great movements we have had in recent years are fundamentally the product of economic discontent of both the middle classes and the masses. No constitution, no compromise, no so-called peace that does not remove that economic discontent can be stable or can be a solution of the Indian problem.

BREAD v. THEORIES.

Q. Do you think the masses are concerned with the theories propounded by you or by Gandhiji, unless it gives them a little bread and some freedom to earn it. Is it not a waste of time to discuss these hypothetical questions, when some urgent and definite action is called for, since the country is drifting into despondency and stagnation?

A. This question seems to me to be misconceived. The whole question of freedom is ultimately a question of filling hungry stomachs. It is not a question of paper constitutions or pacts and compromises. I am not concerned with hypothetical questions or empty theories in the air; but I am concerned with a scientific consideration of the question how these hungry stomachs can be filled. It is not a matter of giving alms, but of organising society on a scientific basis so that poverty should be wiped out and the wealth and good things of the world should be evenly distributed.

HAPHAZARD METHODS WON'T DO.

This cannot be done by piously wishing it or by haphazard methods but by a close and scientific study of the present conditions. Inevitably this leads to the formulation of theories, ideology and methods of bringing about a change. My own experience is that a common illiterate peasant understands the realities of politics and econo-

(Continued on Page 8.)

THIRD DAY OF GANDHI JAYANTI

An Appeal

TO COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

You, the merchant princes of cotton! You transact business worth crores of rupees. Khadi-Sevikas will go to you to-day for securing Khadi orders in honour of Gandhi Jayanti.

The potentialities of Khadi are wonderful. It can consume crores worth of indigenous cotton. Pray buy Khadi in lots and propel that age-old industry of hand-spinning and hand-weaving.

A. M. KOTAK.
Secretary,
A. I. S. A., Bombay Branch.

NAZIS BREAK UP DEMONSTRATION

Smoke-Bombs Thrown On Crowd

10 PERSONS BURNT AND 10 NAZIS LYNCHED, LEADING TO 100 ARRESTS

GRAZ (Austria), Sept. 17.

A dozen smoke-bombs were thrown by 200 Nazis, who attempted to break up a demonstration of Vice-Chancellor Winkler's "National Front." Ten persons, including women, were burned, of whom eight were removed to hospital, while ten Nazis were almost lynched by an infuriated crowd before the Police rescued and arrested them.

100 PERSONS ARRESTED.

Over 100 arrests were made. Attention was drawn to the Nazis when they raised their hands in the Hitler salute during the singing of the Austrian National Anthem (the same tune as the Deutschland Uberalles) to which the Nazis sang words of the latter.

Then came crackling smoke-bombs from all sides, and the crowd was thrown into a panic until the mounted police charged and scattered the Nazis.

Graz, the capital of Styria, is the chief Nazi centre in Austria. —Reuter.

MAHATMA PASSES PEACEFUL DAY

Dr Patel Examines Gandhiji And Advises Complete Rest

Mahatma Gandhi spent a comparatively quiet day on Sunday.

There were very few callers at Mani Bhuvan the whole day. Those who visited Gandhiji included Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prof. K T. Shah and Uday Shanker.

Dr. Purushottam Patel examined Gandhiji in the afternoon and was of the same opinion as Dr. Gilder that the Mahatma should have complete rest.

Gandhiji began his day of silence at 11-30.

MAHATMA SHOULD GO TO MIDNAPORE

M. P. Suggests, It Will Have Beneficial Effect On Terrorists

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16

The "Star of India" publishes further correspondence between Mr. M. K. Hales, M.P. (Conservative), and Gandhiji, regarding the Indian situation:—

Mr. Hales advises Gandhiji to go to Midnapore where his presence will hardly fail to have a very beneficial effect, as no doubt his advice, specially to young students, "by whom most of these crimes are perpetrated" and who would listen to his advice, will very possibly prevent the repetition of the most regrettable occurrences.

IMPROVING IN "KICK"

Now American Beer Is Stronger

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

American beer is gradually improving in "Kick" and getting closer to the 3.2 limit, according to "The American Brewer", trade journal.

Forty-four samples of standard American beers analysed during July showed an alcoholic content by weight of exactly 3 per cent. Tests for previous months showed average as follows: June, 2.95 per cent; May 2.89; April, 2.63. —Reuter.

STOP PRESS

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR RACING.
(Special Cable.)

BRNO (Czechoslovakia), September 17.

Two bad smashes marred the International Motor Racing at Masaryk Ring. British M.G. Midget driver, British racer H. C. Hamilton, left the road at a hair-pin bend, somersaulted and was pinned under the car. He was taken to hospital, with at least one rib broken.

Another car of the same class, namely, Maserati, driven by Quido Landi, similarly somersaulted a little later, and Landi was seriously injured.

The class for cars over 1,500cc was won by Louis Chiron in an Alfa Romeo, covering 496.414 kilometres in four hours 50 minutes 22-4|5ths of seconds.

The class under 1,500cc was won by German Burgaller in a Bugatti covering 437.130 kilometres in 4 hours 32 minutes 5-1|10th seconds.

CUBA AND U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, September 17.

Anxiety over situation in Cuba continues unallayed and the United States is prepared to send troops to the island if necessary. A member of the Army General Staff has disclosed that preparatory measures have been taken for quick dispatch of troops to Cuba, if need arises, though the United States is unwilling to take such action if it is avoidable.—Reuter.

8,000 PARADE IN HAVANA STREETS.

HAVANA, September 17.

A crowd of 8,000 paraded streets to celebrate the Mexican recognition of the San Martin Government, demonstrators crying: "Down With Welles" (American Ambassador) and "Down With Yankee Imperialism".

In contrast to this movement business leaders have called on the President to condemn anti-American propaganda and demanded that he give way to a "government of concentration of all revolutionary elements".—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an Assistant Bill Clerk in an Attorney's office. Apply stating qualifications Box No. 1243, "Bombay Chronicle."

Vacancies exist with Sugar Factories for educated unemployed. Apply enclosing As. 1-1/4 for terms, Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (1217).

Wanted An M.B., B.S. or otherwise qualified to handle line of Pharmaceutical Preparations. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 1220, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Organisers on pay of Rs. 75 monthly to sell Gramophone, Harmonium, Day Light, Cycle, etc., on instalment. Show room will be furnished without Cash Security. Apply to Wilton and Co., Post Box No. 2137, Calcutta.

Guaranteed monthly salary Rs. 125. Wanted immediately District Managers throughout India for our most up-to-date, lucrative scheme. Liberal commission over and above guaranteed salary. Influential persons of either sex may apply at once with four 1 anna stamps for the relative booklets and literature to M. T. P. Ltd., 790, Wallajah Road, Madras. (1240).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Local Self-Government Service—Training Classes for Officers held under the joint auspices of the Local Self-Government Institute and the Government of Bombay. Next Session commences from 10th October, 1933, at Bombay, Poona, Karachi and Ahmedabad. For Revised Curriculum apply to: The Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay. (7255)

Wanted students, admissions for "the Physician and Surgeon's Certificate" Course close on 30th. Correspondence degrees also. Prospectus free. Madras National Medical College, Conjeeveram. (1216).

Public Service Commission Examination—To be held on November 27. For particulars and necessary books please apply to:—Messrs. Beddi and Messwood, Prim Rose, Simla. (1133).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted Applications for Loan on 3 per cent per annum interest upto Rs. 5,000 or more according to the status and position, repayable by easy instalments. Admission free. Apply for particulars: M/s The Indian Chamber and Banking Corporation, Muktsar (Punjab). (1215).

Cheap Loans to Needy Families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (1197).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Partnership—Gentleman desires to join in partnership with Film Exhibitor with capital. Apply Box No. 1242, "Bombay Chronicle."

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Complete Saw Mill worked by Steam Power. Details on application. Apply sharp Raja Gokaldas Jiwandas, Hanumantal, Jubbulpore. (1230.)

For Sale—1,000 k.w. turbine, Tanning machineries of different classes, electric motors (A.C.) by Metropoliton Vickers. For particulars apply Mr. H. C. Das, Official Liquidator, The Indian Glace Kids Ltd. (in Liq.), 2-1, Mission Row, Calcutta. (1231).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

On three minutes walk from Santa Cruz station east. Small and big nice plots in town planning scheme No. 3 for bungalows near public garden are to be sold. See or write to Khimji Bhujpuria at Narayen Mills Chawl Lower Parel, Bombay 13. (1226).

For Sale Or To Let On Lease immediately Ginning Factory at Dhamak. For full particulars apply to the Liquidator the New Pachora Manufacturing Company Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (1223).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents And Stockists To canvass orders for our pure Nilgiri teas on descent salaries of Rs. 200 and 15 p.c. commission. Reduced rates for wholesale dealers. Very liberal terms. Apply sharp for prospectus to the Kattery Tea Syndicate, Sucrawarpet, Coimbatore. (1232).

Wanted sound parties as mono-polized District agents all over India for Ten lucrative, fast selling American Products: Inter-Tropical Supply Agency, Bunder Road, Karachi. (1189).

Wanted influential agents to sell our teas at very competitive prices for the season in India and abroad on salaries upto Rs. 300 with 20 per cent commission. Apply: Sovereign Tea Supplying Corporation, Mettupalaiyam. (Nilgiris). (1238).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

100,000 Clients tried, Miraculous Foretelling. Testimonials highest. Annual Reading Re. 1. 5 Years' Rs. 2/8. State Birth particulars or writing time. Kallinga Astrological Bureau, Vizianagram. (7223)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Strong wooden chairs slightly used for sale. Useful to schools, colleges, libraries, etc. Apply Box No. 1237, "Bombay Chronicle."

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

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GOVERNMENT announcements. Legal and Public Notifications are published in [illegible] columns at the following rates:—

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Calcutta University

NOTICE

The Senate will proceed in the month of August, 1934, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for a term of one year, to commence on the 1st August, 1935.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 9,000 per annum and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects:—

(i) The History of Development of Moslem Law in British India.

(ii) The Law of Arbitration with special reference to British India.

(iii) The Law of Partnership with special reference to British India.

The salary of the Professor will be paid in twelve *equal monthly instalments*, the first instalment to be paid on the first day of the month following that in which the first lecture is delivered.

Candidates for the Professorship are required to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1934, stating on which of the above-named three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief Synopsis of his proposed lectures; and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his Introductory Lecture.

The Professor will, not later than the month of August following his election, forward to the Registrar a complete copy (manuscript or typewritten) of the lectures which he proposes to deliver. The copy will be forthwith referred by the Faculty of Law to a Committee of not more than three persons to be selected for their special competence in this behalf who will examine the same and before the expiry of two months from the date of the submission of the copy by the Professor to the Registrar, report to the Faculty whether the work is complete and ready for the Press. If, upon such report, the Faculty are satisfied that the work is complete, the Professor will commence to deliver his lectures within three months from the date of the resolution of the Faculty and shall complete the delivery thereof in another three months. The copy of the lectures delivered will remain in the custody of the Registrar and shall be sent to the Press, as soon as practicable after delivery thereof.

If the Professor fails to submit the copy of the lectures, or if the copy submitted be found, on examination, to be incomplete and not ready for the Press, the matter will be referred to the Faculty of Law, upon whose recommendation the Senate may either extend the time or cancel the appointment.

J. CHAKRAVORTI,
Registrar.

Senate House:
The 4th September, 1933.

7257

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 16th September, 1933.

7256

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Oriental INVESTMENT COY. LTD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at Daugall Road in Fort, Bombay have contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of redeemed Pension and Tax tenure land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4387 and 45 making together 4432 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 2510, 2510(2), 2511 and Street Nos. 1, 1A and 2 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 310 and 672, New No. 2096 and 3020, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 2/7291 and Cadastral Survey No. 292 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Sorabji Muncherji Dhanjibhai Readymoney, on or towards the West by the property of the late Jamshedji Dorabji Naigaumwalla, on or towards the North by the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road and on or towards the South by the Sea Beach or Government Foreshore land and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1933.

7253

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JEHANGIR HORMUSJI MARKER, the Sole Surviving Executor and Trustee of the Will of Dhunjishaw Framji Engineer, deceased has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having or claiming any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of mortgage, sale, charge, lien, trust, lease, possession, gift, inheritance, bequest, reversion, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Building, second floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise our client's purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (redeemed) land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Ardesir Dady Street and Khetwady Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 280-6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 286, New No. 1940, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 7476 and Cadastral Survey No. 748 of Girgaon Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1572 and Street Nos. 76-78 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Ardesir Dady Street, on or towards the West by a Sweepers' passage, on or towards the North by Khetwady Main Road, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Jamsetji Jivaji Dubash but now of Phataka.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1933.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7254

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Mount Road, Mazagaon, next to Post Office on THURSDAY, the 21st September, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusji Adenwalla and Nusserwanji Hormusji Adenwalla the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Sorabji Eduiji Warden (deceased) the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees, under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 14th day of May, 1929.

All that piece of Leasehold land admeasuring about 2291.55 square yards together with a dwelling house thereon situate at Mount Road, Mazagon, bearing Collector's Old No. 10, New No. B/16233, Old Survey No. 23, New Survey No. 1B/3697 and Cadastral Survey No. 464 of Mazagaon Division and Municipal E Ward No. 4842 (1) and 4842 (3) and Street Nos. 2 and 2B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Calcutta Maru	5,339	19 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep	0 Oc.
Bengal Maru	5396	'8 Oct	28 Oct
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct	10 Nov.

*Passenger steamer with excelle accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.
Suwa Maru	10700	4 Oct
Fushimi Maru	11000	17 Oct

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.
Haruna Maru	10500	27 Sept.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Oct

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	2 Oc.
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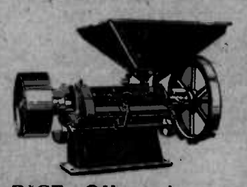

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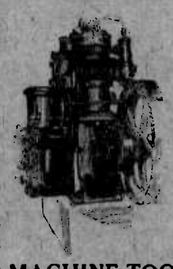

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The CARLTON TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Plans at S. ROSE & CO., and at the Theatre.

TWO WOMEN CLAIM MAN AS THEIR HUSBAND

Vatican To Decide Between Society Leader And Poor Woman

One of the most amazing cases in legal history is now to be reopened in a dramatic appeal to the Vatican. It concerns the claims of two women—one a wealthy society leader and the other a poor peasant—that a certain man is their husband, writes the Rome correspondent of "The People".

And it means that the man is either a professor of high standing who had been registered as killed in the war, or a printer and escaped convict.

The story begins in 1926, when a tramp was arrested for theft.

The police could not find out anything about him, and doctors decided he was suffering from loss of memory. In order to clear up the matter the police published his portrait.

It was then that the great drama started. Two women came forward and claimed the man as their husband.

One was Signora Giuilla Canella, of Verona, whose husband a famous professor of Roman law, had served during the war and been reported dead, ten years before.

The other was the peasant from Bologna, who identified the man as her husband, Mario Bruneri, a printer.

The police declared that this woman's claim was correct, and that the man was Bruneri.

CARRIED HIM OFF.

But the Society woman would not be denied. She maintained that the man was her husband. And she carried him off to her palace at Verona and held a reunion festival.

But the police held to their proofs, and at the height of the party they arrested the man, charging him with being an escaped convict.

Signora Canella engaged the finest lawyers and opened her huge banking account freely to "claim her man". The first victory went to her, and the man was released.

He was taken back again to the palace of Verona and their lived with the woman, as her husband. Again and again he was arrested on different charges, but each time the defence won.

Then came the bigger charge of deliberately impersonating the dead professor. He was convicted and sentenced.

Still the widow was not to be beaten. Appeals and counter appeals carried the case on to November, 1928—over two years—and during his long release on bail the prisoner lived in the style of Professor Canella at the Verona palace.

This association brought a new complication, for a child had been born. Again in the midst of celebrations, this time for the baptism, the police arrived and arrested the man as an escaped convict.

NEXT MOVES.

And still again the lawyers won and got his release on the ground that an escaped convict can claim liberty until a new charge has been decided against him.

On an appeal to the higher courts the widow won the case on the impersonation charge, but the police took it to the Appeal Court at Turin. Eventually it was decided that the impersonation verdict and sentence must stand.

Still further appeals were made to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile the man had his liberty and by this time another child had been born.

Finally the sentences were upheld and the man went to prison.

The first steps now being taken by the Society woman to appeal to the Vatican authorities to have the marriage of one Bruneri and the peasant woman annulled, is fraught with great difficulties.

If she is successful, the next step will be to have Mario Bruneri legally take the name of Giuilla Canella, and the third will be for a marriage ceremony, so that the children of their union shall be legitimatised.

FIRE CHIEF ON FIRE

MOUNT HOLLY, (New Jersey), (By Mail.)

Mr. J. A. Throckmorten, Chief of the Local Fire Department, was watching a game of baseball.

He placed a lighted pipe in his coat pocket.

The game absorbed him so much that friends had to "sound the alarm" to tell him that he was on fire. Reuter.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 14, 1989.
Muslim: Jama-dil-Aval 27, 1352.
Parsi: Farvandin 12, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 40m.
Hightide: 11-11, 23-18.
Lowtide: 4-44, 17-23.

PHASES OF THE MOON: New Moon 19th September 11h. 1m. p.m. Last Quarter 12th September 3h. 0m. a.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 19.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 20.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

"Common Jurors attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

NAVRATRI FESTIVAL: To-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. in the Madvi Arya Samaj Hall, Chinoy Building Swami Omkar Sachidanandji will deliver a public lecture on the celebration of Navratri festivals.

TAXI OWNERS' MEETING: A meeting of all the taxi owners in the city will be held to-day (Monday) at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to consider the question of new tests on taxi meters proposed by the M.V. Department. Mr. M.N. Talpade will preside.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION WEEK: In connection with the inauguration of the S.T.C. Class of the Telang Normal School Mr. V. S Toro will deliver to-day (Monday) a public lecture on "Visual Aids in Teaching" at 6-15 p.m. in Seth Dharamsey Govindji Thakersey School at Badam Wadi.

DEAF SETS

A NEW INNOVATION TO THE EAST ENABLING EVEN THOSE HARD OF HEARING TO HEAR AND ENJOY THE PICTURE JUST LIKE THE OTHERS Another Distinctive Feature of

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MADGE EVANS

FRANK MORGAN

Here Are This Lawyer's Watchwords:

LEGS! LAW! LOVE!

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LATEST NEWS BY AIR-MAIL

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 noon.—Selection of European Music.

12-30 p.m.—Selection of Indian Music.

1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.

5-30 p.m.—All India Rugger Tournament Running Commentary By Major A. G. Kenchington. Relayed from the Cooperage.

7-00 p.m.—Light Music. Miss Kesarbai Wadke Instrumental Music. Madhavlal, Sitar solo.

8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

8-45 p.m.—News in Hindi, New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-00 p.m.—Weather Report & News Bulletin, "Here and There" by The Globetrotter.

9-30 p.m.—Special Concert in aid of The Sewing Section of the Red Cross Society. Mrs. C. M. Flanders, Songs at the Piano; Mrs. C. I. Brown Mezzo Soprano; Miss Enid Blake, L. R. A. M., Solo Pianoforte; The B. A. D. C. Radio Players; Mr. G. Koodravsev, Solo Saxaphone; Mr. Mohli, N. Mehta, Solo Violin; The Mystery Singer, Tenor; and Harry Potter, Songs Songs at the Piano. Accompanies: Miss Enid Blake, L. R. A. M.; Mr. J. W. Long; Mr. F. Miltner. Messrs. Koodravsav and Miltner appeal by kind courtesy of Messrs. F. Cornaglia Ltd. being members of Cornaglia's Continental Sextette.

11-30 p.m.—"God Save The King-Emperor."

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Transmission on an omni-directional aerial: Cinema Organ Recital; Studio Orchestral Concert; gramophone records.

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News bulletin.

7-15 p.m.—Sports Talk.

7-20 p.m.—Military Band Concert (Gramophone records).

8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. A Sonata recital: Peggy Radmall (violin), Peggy Grammitt (pianoforte).

9-00 p.m.—Concert by the Scottish Studio Orchestra, directed by Guy Daines, from an Edinburgh studio.

9-45 p.m.—Dance Music by the Casani Club Orchestra, directed by Charles Kunz, relayed from Casani's Club, London.

10-30 p.m.—Interlude of Gramophone records.

10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Mr. S. Gopal Iyengar (Gold Meddiatia in Gita), will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, (French Bridge, Chowpatty) to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. on the subject of "A new Method of Approach to the Study of Gita."

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION:—At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay branch of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union held on the 14th instant, it was resolved to hold the annual meeting of the branch on Monday, the 2nd October, in the Nappoo Hall, Matunga at 5-30 p.m.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA: Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Rustom D. Dastur Meherji Rana will speak on "Holy Fire and the Beauty of its True Worship".

MEDICAL CONFERENCE: The 10th all-India Medical Conference will be held in Bombay in 1933, in Christmas week. Members of the medical profession are invited to attend the Conference. As it is not possible to send invitations to individuals and this general invitation should be taken as personal invitation. Further information can be available from Dr. D. D. Sathaye, General Secretary, 127, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT: A grand variety entertainment in aid of the poor boys' fund of the Ram Mohan English School will be held on the occasion of the Raja Ram Mohan Roy centenary on Monday, 25th instant at the Royal Opera House at 6-30 p.m. A very interesting programme of theatricals, tableux and instrumental and vocal music including a special programme of select songs by Swami Gandharva has been arranged. Tickets ranging from Rs. 10 to annas 12 each can be had at the Ram Mohan English school, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.

ANDHRA NILAYAM.

The next session of the Hindi classes conducted at the Andhra Nilayam Parel will commence in October next. Particulars can be had from the Secretary of the Nilayam at its premises, Pittalwala Building, Parel.

PROMOTION OF GOODWILL

Association Formed In Bombay

An organisation called "The Society for the promotion of goodwill in India" has been started in Bombay. At the inaugural meeting held in Sardar-Griha on 25th August, 1933, a working committee was elected with Mr. Ganesh Govind Navare, a Trustee of Deccani Brahmin Sabha as the President; Mr. Baburao Salwekar, the owner of Sardar-Griha, Bombay, as the Vice-President and Treasurer and Mr. L. G. Vinze, a worker of the Shivaji Raigad Memorial Committee, as the secretary.

The object of the Society is to bring home to minds of the people that toleration, better understanding and goodwill are the only best method of treatment for the differences of faith, opinion and sentiment. This, it wishes to bring about by the following means:—(1) By utilising opportunities of bringing together men holding different views and providing a common platform to enable them to understand each other and appreciate each other's merits. (2) To publicly honour men and women, who have done a great service to the nation, irrespective of religion, caste and creed. (3) To celebrate birthdays and anniversaries of great leaders of thought and action. (4) To publish literature to further these ends.

At this meeting, Mr. Navare, president became as associate by donating Rs. 101 and Mr. Vinze, became a life member by donating Rs. 25. The office of the Society is at the Tilkat Memorial Hall in Sardar-Griha where the late Lokamanya Tilak expired.

KALYAN ELECTROCUTION TRAGEDY

We are informed that the report that the daughters of the Resident Magistrate, Kalyan were with the peon, who was electrocuted recently in the Court, is incorrect. The man was alone when he met with the fatal accident.

D WARD BYE ELECTION

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar has decided to contest a bye-Election in D Ward seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr Nabiullah.

CONSPIRACY TO EMBEZZLE Rs. 3000

Charge Against Khan Bahadur And His Nephew

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 15.

A criminal case has been filed in the court of the sub-divisional Magistrate of Shikarpur, against Khan Bahadur Mahomed Pannah Ex-M.L.C and Ex-M.L.A and his nephew on a charge of conspiracy to embezzle Rs. 3,000 about which a complaint had been filed with the police by one Imambux that it had been robbed from him by thieves who inflicted injuries on him.

The police on investigation found that there had been no theft at all. Imambux was thereafter challanged on a charge of filing a flase complainat with the police.

Imambux subsequently made a confession wherein he said among other things that the money had been utilised through Rasulbux nephew of Khan Bahadur Mohamed Pannah. This money was drawn from the Garhi Zassin Treasury on behalf of the Sukkur District Local Board School Board for salaries of teachers. Khan Bahadur Pannah was Chairman of the School Board.

Imambux has been made an approver in the case which has created very great sensation throughout the province.

The Khan Bahadur has been released on bail.

The 16th Convocation of the University of Mysore, for conferring degrees will be held in the Pavilion, Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore, on Saturday (14th October) at 9 a.m. His Highness the Pro-Chancellor of the University will preside.

HARIJAN UPLIFT WORK

Fund Appeal From Ahmadnagar Seva Ashram

The Hon. Secretary of the Harijan Seva Ashram, Ahmednagar, writes:—

"Harijan Sevashroam, Ahmednagar was started at Ahmednagar in commemoration of the successful termination of the eventful fast of Mahatma Gandhi on 29th May, 1933, for rendering service and help to Harijans.

The President of this Sevashram is Rao Bahadur N. B. Deshmukh.

We have begun well in our work. At present 20 Harijan boys are taking full advantage of the Ashram. The response to our appeal for pecuniary help in this charitable work has not, however, been adequate enough to admit a larger number of boys whose applications had to be rejected for want of sufficient funds

We are anxious to extend our activities in the field of education and sanitation for the benefit of the Harijan people including grown up men and women and children.

We wish to devote our immediate attention to cleanliness as it is next to godliness. Cleaning process of the body will eventually lead to the purification of mind and help the Harijans to attain real manhood. For this purpose we have got to provide facilities that will bring the means for the attainment of our object within easy reach of the Harijans.

TWO MOST URGENT NEEDS.

There are two most urgent needs. The necessity of a daily bath will be strenuously urged. For such of them as will readily follow our advice bathing materials and a fit place for bathing will have to be provided to all the Harijan students attending schools in Ahmednagar. The second requirements is of decent clothing—a white cap, a shirt and a pyjama. As the Harijans admittedly belong to the poorest class of Indian people, a large supply will be required. This will not be distributed indiscriminately.

We, therefore, earnestly appeal in the name of humanity to all to give us pecuniary help."

ALLOPATHIC MEDICINES

Successful Indian Concern

(From A Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, (By Mail.)

Cawnpore had the advantage of knowing what rapid progress has been made by Indians in the manufacture of most of the Allopathic pharmacopoiel medicines of the official standard; identical equivalent preparation of costly foreign patents and proprietory specialities, biological products; besides many indigenous preparations. It is also known that the Bonded Pharmacy where Alcoholic B. P. preparations are manufactured has an adjoining Sugar Plant and Rectified Spirit Distillary under the supervision and control of the Official Excise Authority to produce over 200 gallons of pure Medicinal alcohol per day for need of its own as well as for its kindred concern.

INTERESTING FEATURE.

The interesting feature of the Distillary is that its Plant, Parts, Machinaries and related Accessocies are of its own design and manufactured in India. Power and hand-driven machineries for pharmaceutical products and small industries purpose of easy and economical design has also bsen made by the same concern.

The founder of the concern, Dr. Bose's Laboratory Ltd., of Calcutta, is Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose M.B., who with few others originally offered invaluable service in the establishment and success of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. and thereby caused a revolution in the Indian Drug Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry.

In his demonstration at a meeting in the Cawnpore Medical Association Hall, under the presidency of Dr. Surendra Nath Sen, M.B., Naliniranjan Ghose, Chief Representative of Dr. Bose's Laboratory Ltd., mentioned about the abovenamed activities of the concern in a clear and appealing manner which impressed the members of the Association to a great extent.

The representative also exhibited some preparations of the Laboratory, in way of his demonstration.

Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda intends to pay a visit to Sangli city on 20th instant, when she will cordially received by Her Highness the Ranisaheb of Sangli. A public reception will be accorded to her on behalf of the Ranisaheb and the distinguished ladies of Sangli State

JAWAHAR EXHORTS PEOPLE TO USE KHADDAR ONLY

Asks Public To Exclude Even Mill Cloth As Several Mill-Owners Had Broken Promise With Congress

A fervent appeal to the people to use khaddar and khaddar only was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of the inauguration of the Gandhi Jayanti on Saturday at the Khadi Bhandar.

Panditji exhorted the people to exclude even mill cloth as some of the millowners carried on a competition with khadi while others even went to the extent of opposing the fight for freedom.

After the inauguration Pandit Jawaharlal visited all the eleven sections of the Khadi Bhandar and was more than satisfied to see the latest varieties and designs of Khadi. When his tour was over he was gralanded with a wreath of handspun yarn.

In course of a speech read on behalf of the Bhandar authorities, welcoming Paditji, it was stated.

"While congratulating you for your noble function of the day, our heart is very heavy on account of the illness of mother Swarup Rani and Mrs. Kamala Devi Nehru. Our sincere prayers go forth towards God the Almighty for restoring to them sound and vigrous health.

KHADI'S PROGRESS.

Now we beg to introduce to you the Bhandar you are kindly visiting to-day. It has been the first Bhandar of its kind in India and was opened in 1921 by that great personality, the Mahatma. When it was opened, Khadi was yet a newborn child No other variety except that rough and thick Khadi of Kathiawar was available and we had to steer our ship only with that poor weapon. But to-day the position is quite different. You have visited all our departments which number eleven at present and each has got hundreds of varities of Khadi at its command. The following figures of Khadi sales during the last 13 years clearly indicate how the increasing varieties and sale figures have kept pace:—

Year	Rupees
1921	29200
1921-22	217023
1922-23	254337
1923-24	223447
1924-25	170853
1925-26	173914
1926-27	219340
1927-28	327293
1928-29	441154
1929-30	556582
1930-31	766358
1931-32	862100
1932-33	719796

FALL IN SALES.

"Sir, you are inaugurating the great Gandhi Jayanti which will continue for 23 days ending on 8th Oct. Gandhi Jayanti is being celebrated every year. But for the last three years, greater efforts are being made to sell Khadi on larger scale. In the year 1931, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sjt. Manilal Kothari undertook to sell Khadi and the sale figure for the occasion stood at Rs. 800,-000 in India. Last year all the leaders were in jail, but the citizens of Bombay could not forsake the system once inaugurated by the Sardar. They did their best themselves and the figures of Khadi sales then stood at Rs. 200,000. This year the happy inauguration is at your blessed hands and we humbly ask for your blessings."

THAT GREAT SOUL.

Pandit Jawaharlal in his reply stated.

"You wish that I should give you some blessings, on this special occasion. You have yourself mentioned in your statement that you had the blessings of that great soul when you started this Bhandar. We are celebrating the birthday anniversary of that very soul to-day. Why do you then require my blessings? If however my saying has any effect I most willingly hope "May you and through you khadi prosper.

MISUNDERSTANDING CLEEARED

"Now-a-days I see that there is a great misunderstanding on the part of the people. They are under the delusion that the Congress wish that either khadi or mill cloth may be used. This is not true. The uniform of the Congress as well as that of our independence is khadi and khadi alone.

"The Congress prepared a list of some Indian mills some two or three years ago, but it is a pity that afterwards the mill-owners did not keep up their own promises and stipulations while some of them competed with khadi in a most undesirable manner. Besides, others went even to the length of opposing us in our fight for freedom. In such circumstances it is the absolute duty of every Indian who has a mind to partake in the fight for freedom to help in the development of khadi. I hope the Gandhi Jayant we are celebrating to-day, will be a complete success."

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Centre Opened At Malappuram

(From A Correspondent.)

MALAPPURAM, September 15.

Under the presidency of Mr. B. W. Day, I.C.S., Sub-Collector a largely attended meeting was held last evening at the "Sadhu Jena Mandiram" close to the Fraser Hall to perform the opening ceremony of a rural reconstruction centre in this area.

In the course of a short welcome speech by Mr. K. P. Kumaran Nair, Panchayat President, he welcomed the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust to Malappuram which is the centre of Ernad and Walluvanad taluks. He also referred to the pioneering work done here through the Frazer Hall, People's Club, Library, Recreation Grounds and the Poor Man's Rest House and Fraser Hall Night School.

The following telegram received from Mr. Devadhar, President of the Servants of India Society was read at the meeting:—"Delighted to learn about the opening of a new centre at Malappuram. Public appreciation over work highly gratifying. I wish you increasing success with co-operation of officials and non-officials of all communities."

A letter from Mr. H. D. Latham, Special D. S. P. and Commandant of the Malabar Special Police regretting his inability to attend and wishing the function all success was also read.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The president congratulated the D.M.R. Trust for selecting Malappuram as a Rural Reconstruction Centre. He referred to the advantages to this area in getting a full-time special worker and to the difficult stages of pioneering work already done here. He impressed upon the Servants of India Society and the D.M.R. Trust to bear always in their minds the ideal of still extending the scope of activities and making this a model Rural Reconstruction Centre, for at least the whole Malabar. To call this an Adult Education Centre, he said, was a misnomer, the activities being all-round from health to co-operation. He appealed to the people of Malappuram to co-operate with the Devadhar Trust in every possible way and make this centre a great success.

Mr. K. K. Poker, B.A.B.L., delivered the inaugural address in the course of which he spoke highly of the constructive work done by the Servants of India Society and the D. M. R. Trust and of the great need of a Rural Reconstruction Centre in this area, well-known as the Moplah-nad.

ARRIVING AT SETTLEMENT?

Badnera Workers Accept Model Mills Terms

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, Sept. 16.

The Managing Committee of the Textile Labour Union C. P. & Berar Badnera branch accepted unanimously the proposal of Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, President of the Union, to effect a settlement on the lines of the Model Mills, Nagpur. A huge meeting of about 2,500 persons including 1,500 labourers of the Badnera Mills was addressed last evening by Messrs. P. Y. Deshpande and Ruikar of Nagpur. Both the speakers explained to the workers the terms of settlement which the Model Mills workers have accepted at Nagpur.

A resolution authorising Mr. P. Y. Deshpande to enter into negotiations with the Mill management was unanimously passed by the workers who seemed keen on the point of recognition of the Union.

Mr. P. Y. Deshpande has communicated the decision of the workers to Mr. Bhalja, the Director of Industries and Mr. McClanghan, Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti.

KHADI MEANS BREAD TO POOR

A I S A Secretary's Appeal For Help To Millions Of Spinners & Weavers

The Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the A. I. S. A. writes:—

At the present juncture our Khadi centres are full of stock. The meagre bread of millions of spinners and weavers who manufacture Khadi is at stake. We may not be able to otherwise better their condition. But even of that crumb of bread, it should not be deprived. Buy Khadi and keep it going.

Khadi notes aim at this. They will be your tenders for future purchase of Khadi. Purchase them to your mite.

GANDHI JAYANTI AND DURGA PUJA.

According to their provincial custom, Bengalese buy their annual clothing requirements during the Durga Puja.

By a happy coincidence, Durga Puja, this year, falls in with Gandhi Jayanti celebrations.

What fabrics other than Khadi can well suit such an occasion of combined festival?

KHADI'S PROGRESS.

Year	Rupees.
1921	29,000
1921-22	217,023
1922-23	254,336
1923-24	223,447
1924-25	170,853
1925-26	173,914
1926-27	219,340
1927-28	327,293
1928-29	441,154
1929-30	556,582
1930-31	766,358
1931-32	862,100
1932-33	719,796
	4961396

CHEAPER KHADI.

Year	Rate.
1922	1-0-0
1923	0-15-0
1924	0-14-0
1925	0-12-9
1928	0-11-9
1932	0-9-0
1933	0-8-6

As the sale of Khadi increases, the rates are decreasing and the quality improving. Pray decide during this Gandhi Jayanti not to touch any fabric other than Khadi.

PATHE

TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10

ONE OF THE BIGGEST THRILLS EVER PRODUCED

THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY

AN EXCITING DETECTIVE STORY WHICH WILL HOLD YOU SPELL-BOUND

"Lock Me Up.... I Am Going To Commit A Murder"

HE CONFESSED THE MURDER BEFORE IT WAS COMMITTED....TOLD THE POLICE HIS VICTIM.....

WHY?..HOW?..WHERE?..

YET THEY COUDN'T PREVENT OR SOLVE

THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY

WITH

JEAN HERSHOLT

WYNNE GIBSON

STUART ERWIN

FRANCES DEE

THRILLS!

AS THE MURDERER STALKS THROUGH THE NIGHT IN TERROR....

YOU'LL GASP!

Book now at S. Rose & Co., or the Theatre

Phone 41561

"LEAVE, OH, LEAVE ME MY KIRRIEMUIR CANARY"

Sir J. Barrie Unbosoms Himself At His Birthplace

Probably the most delightful speech ever made at any bazaar was that of Sir James Barrie, when he opened one recently for the town band at his birthplace, Kirriemuir, and had much to say about a gracious little lady and about a canary, writes the Kirriemuir correspondent of "The People."

"This was a compliment paid to me about a week ago," he said, "by a person whom I will describe as the most gracious lady in the land. The occasion was her birthday, her third birthday, not very far from here, and she was sitting gazing with entranced delight at one of her birthday presents.

"It was a little toy table, as far as I could see, with two painted flower-pots on it, about the size of a thimble.

"I said to her: 'Is that really yours?' and she said at once, 'It is yours and mine!'

"I cannot pretend that I am able to have such a pretty thought as that. I think, in the circumstances, I may be allowed to borrow Princess Margaret's phrase and say of Kirriemuir, if there is any grace in me that is worth sharing, it is all yours and mine—except, perhaps, my canary. (Laughter).

"Some of you may remember that when I was here last I told you about the canary that Mr. Robb had presented to me. A canary from this place which has been giving me some trouble.

"It is a funny little animal. Really, I sometimes feel when I look at it carrying on in my flat in London—it is nearly always out of the cage, and I sometimes think that, as Adam must have sometimes said to himself and as many another man has said since about many another Eve, namely, since I am tied to this creature I can neither live with her nor without her. (Laughter).

"My canary is a male, but he is so inquisitive that he need not be, and all his curiosity is about his birthplace.

"He is an illiterate bird. He thinks there are only two words in the language that begin with 'K'—Kirriemuir and canary.

"You should see him and me of an evening, when the rest of the city is sunk in slumber, gossiping away together about you.

"I carefully avoided telling him about this bazaar, but he somehow got wind of it, and when he heard that the town band were musicians he piped out 'Same as me.'

"And he wanted to come up and join the band. When I said that could not be, he said he would follow the train and get somehow into the hall and offer himself by auction to the highest bidder.

"I don't know whether he has actually got here, but there is never any saying.

"If he does offer himself, I hope none of you will bid for him. I can give you all the rest of me, but leave, oh, leave me my Kirriemuir canary."

V. C. Doctor Dies From Over-Dose Of Opium

Seven Times Wounded In War And Blind For Six Months, He Suffered From Insomnia

Tragic evidence of how a brilliant was career was followed by ill-health and drug-taking was given at an inquest in mall week at Chichester on a doctor V. C. who was found dying in bed.

Roused by 'phone in the early morning, a doctor told at the inquest how he found Major William Barnsley Allen, V. C., D.S.O., M. C. and bar, late R.A.M.C., of Bracklesham Bay, Sussex, unconscious in his bedroom.

Major Allen, who was only 41, died half an hour after the doctor's arrival.

Joseph Henry Nicholass, chartered accountant, told the coroner that Major Allen was badly wounded several times in the war, and suffered from the wounds and insomnia. He was in the habit of taking drugs to induce sleep.

Mr. Nicholass added that Major Allen suffered at one time from sleepy sickness.

Gilda Robertson, housemaid, stated that at 6.40 a. m. she took a cup of tea to Major Allen and found him hanging partly out of bed with his head back and his hands clenched.

She roused William Dickenson, a man employed by the major, who went to the room.

Dickenson, in evidence, told how he lifted the major back into bed. There was just a little beating of the heart and breathing was very slow, about every two or three minutes. He telephoned for a doctor.

Dickenson added that he saw Major Allen the previous night at 8.15 when he was in bed and he asked him Dickenson to sit down and have a cigarette with him Major Allen then appeared to be normal.

WIFE IN NURSING HOME

He had been with Major Allen for four years, and knew that he was in the habit of taking drugs.

Dr. C. R. Sadler told the coroner that he was called by telephone about 7.15 in the morning He found the major propped up in bed, in accordance with instructions he had given over the telephone. He was unconscious and his breathing was bery slow. He died about halif an hour later. He knew that Major Allen took drugs— veronal, opium, and morphia—but he had no idea of the quantity he used. He knew from his condition on the day he died that it must have been a fairly-large amount. Death was due to opium poisoning.

He had never heard the major threaten to take his life, and in his opinion he was not a person who was likely to do so.

Dr. Sadler stated that Mrs. Allen was not at home at the time, being ill in a nursing-home.

The coroner referred to the sad nature of the case and to Major Allen's brilliant career, and added that he was given to understand that he had been in the habit of taking drugs from a bottle without measuring the dose.

One could quite imagine how possible it would be for an overdose to be taken in such circumstances. In his opinion it was accidental.

He recorded a verdict of "Death due to an overdose of opium by misadventure."

BLIND FOR SIX MONTHS.

Major Allen was awarded the V. C. for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty at Mesnil on the Somme, on Sept. 3, 1916.

The official records give the following description of his heroism:—

When gun detachments were unloading high explosive ammunition, the enemy suddenly began to shell the battery position.

The first shell fell on one of the limbers, exploded the ammunition and caused several casualties. Capt. Allen at once, with utter disregard of danger ran across the open under heavy shell fire, commenced dressing the wounded and undoubtedly by his promptness saved many of them from bleeding to death.

He was himself hit four times during the first hour by pieces of shell, one of which fractured two of his ribs, but he never even mentioned this at the time, and coolly went on with his work till the last man was dressed and safely removed.

He then went over to another battery and tended a wounded officer. It was only when this was done that he returned to the dugout and reported his own injury.

Born at Sheffield, Major Allen was educated at Worksop College and Sheffield University. After a brilliant medical career—he gained the Gold Medal for Pathology in 1913, and three other medals and a scholarship award—he joined the Army four days after the outbreak of the war.

He married at Gainsborough in May, 1916, Mary Young younger daughter of W. Y. Mercer, of Gainsborough, and in the following August won the M. C.

POLICE-COURT CHARGE.

Awarded the V. C. the following September he received a bar to his M. C. in July, 1917, and was invalided to England in the same month.

In January, 1918, he was made acting major, and in October the same year was invalided for the second time to England and awarded the D.S.O. He had served in France three years and two months.

When in July last year Major Allen was charged at Chichester with driving a motor-car while under the influence of drink, it was stated on his behalf that he had suffered as no other man in England had suffered.

It was explained that he was wounded in the chest and afterwards in the eyes, being blind for six months. Altogether he was wounded seven times.

When the war ended, he went to India, where he contracted malaria and dysentery. Returning to England, he gradually recovered, but later suffered from sleepy sickness, malaria, dysentery, and pleurisy.

Because of sleeplessness he began taking whisky and later drugs. He was able to throw off drugs, but still took whisky.

The Bench fined Major Allen, and suspended his licence for five years.

In January this year it was announced in the "London Gazette" that "Major Allen, R. A. M.C., ceases to belong to the Reserve of Officers on acount ill-health."

Major Allen leaves a six-year-old son.—"News of the world."

"FALSE FEET" WITH ASBESTES SOLES

Ingenious Trick To Walk Through Fire

NYLSTROOM, Transavaal, (By Mail).

Three pairs of "false feet" used by a European to challenge the fire-walkers of the East were among the exhibits in the Warm-baths court when two men were convicted of contravening the gaming laws.

The soles of these false feet were made of asbestos, but so ingeniously were they constructed that once on the feet it was almost impossible to distinguish them from the real soles.

The soles fitted the feet exactly. The inside was covered with a black sticky substance which firmly fixed the false sole to the foot under the heat of the hot coals.

It was stated that the fire-walker appeared in a magnificent plush gown, reaching down to his feet. He lifted his feet for examination and then slipped them on to the false soles concealed by the plush gown.—Reuted.

"APPARITION" SHOCKS OLD WOMAN TO DEATH

Police Bring Murder Charge Against Nephews Who Staged Scare

With a fourth arrest in what is known as the ghost murder plot the way has been cleared for one of the most remarkable murder trials in the history of Bavaria. The arrested man, Anton Bruhl, in one of four nephews of an eighty-years-old widow who was found dead in her bed some time ago in the lonely farmhouse near Hochstadt, says "The People."

She lived the life of a hermit, having got rid of all the servants and cut off all communication with her neighbours.

There were no wounds of any kind on the body, and the autopsy revealed that the woman had died from heart failure following a severe shock.

Local tradition had it that the house was haunted by the ghost of a former owner who had been killed by his brother after a quarrel about his wife. The old lady, Frau Groener, was known to be a firm believer in the ghost story, and dreaded the appearance of the "spook."

The local theory was that she died from the effects of shock after a visit from the ghost, and among others, the four nephews came forward with a story that they had seen the ghost on several occasions prowling around the house.

"PRACTICAL JOKE"

The ghost theory of the tragedy was generally accepted by the neighbours, but the police inclined to the view that a more mortal agency was responsible for the death, and, unknown to the nephews, watch was kept on the house by the police.

Anton Bruhl was caught coming from the house with the old-fashioned Bavarian costume the ghost was popularly credited with wearing, and a wig and mask to resemble the "spook."

His explanation was that he had designed a practical joke to scare revellers passing that way; but the police claim that the real object of his masquerade was to lend colour to the suggestion that the old woman had in fact died with terror on receiving a visit from the "spook."

They allege that the four nephews, knowing the frail state of her health and her terror of the ghostly visitor, had plotted to hasten her end by staging the "apparition," and that Anton Bruhl had been made up to play the part of the ghost.

The motive for the crime assigned by the police is haste to inherit the aunt's hoard.

Even if the nephews rebut the police charge of murder, however, they have over-reached themselves, because the old woman's will shows that she had disinherited the nephews in favour of the local Nazi organisation.

NEW SMOKING RULE ON BRITISH RAILWAY

L. M. & S. Rly. To Display Distinctive Labels On All Passenger Coaches

The L. M. and S. Railway Company have decided that in future all passenger coaches on their line shall bear a distinctive label "smoking" or non-smoking", says the "News Chronicle."

About 19,000 vehicles, with a seating capacity of just over 1,00-0,000 passengers, will have to be dealt with. Probably about a year will elapse before the change over is complete.

"We have had many complaints" said an official, "about people smoking in non-smoking compartments. They take the view that as smoking is not definitely forbidden they may smoke if they wish to do so. When the new labels are affixed no one will be allowed to smoke in a non-smoking compartment, even if other passengers say they have no objection.

"Smoking is allowed in 75 per cent. of the coaches and it is not proposed to alter that proportion."

ON OTHER LINES

Other companies report as follows on their practice:

L. N. E. R.—We have already labelled our carriages "Ladies Only" (which are automatically non-smokers), "Non-Smoking" and "Smoking." If passengers decide that they all wish to smoke they have only to ask the guard and he will alter the label on the window if they are in a non-smoking carriage.

SOUTHERN.—Our carriages are labelled "Ladies Only" and "Smoking." Those not labelled are automatically non-smoking compartments with notices inside.

G. W. R.—Our carriages are labelled "Ladies Only," which means for women only and non-smoking and "Non-Smoking." Smoking carriages are not labelled, because it is obvious that one may smoke when not otherwise notified.

THE L. P. T. B.—Our carriages are labelled "Non-Smoking" only. Elsewhere people may smoke. We have no compartments for ladies only.

BACK TO TATTOOING?

Women Becoming Too Shy To Wear Clothing, Says Holbrook Jackson

Mr. Holbrook Jackson, of the "Drapers' Organiser," speaking at the Drapers' Summer School, at Oxford, painted a picture of a future when women's beauty parlours would dominate the clothing trade and when lingerie departments would be run by tattooists, says the Oxford correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." "Women," he declared, "are becoming too shy to wear clothing. The process of this elimination of modesty is going on season by season, and I hope to live to see the day when tattooing will be restored and will take the place of those objectionable paints and other cosmetics which leave their marks on men's shoulders." (Laughter). Leg nudity had come into existence only since silk stockings were democratised. From his observation he had come to the conclusion that legs in themselves were not particularly beautiful but that they were extraordinarily beautiful when swathed in silk stockings.

SHORT SKIRTS.

"I ask myself," continued Mr. Holbrook Jackson, "whether the short-skirts craze would have come into existence if silk stockings had not been manufactured at a price attainable by the majority of women I think not. Before the silk-stocking age women wore long skirts, probably to hide the ugly cotton stockings and the still uglier legs. The question is whether women will revolt even against silk stockings and lingerie and whether there will be a reversion to tattooing or pure cosmetics for the human form. My own feeling is that in a few years with this progress most of the lingerie departments will be run by tattooists and cosmetics will dominate all the chief stores. I think we are in for an age when the beauty parlour will dominate the clothing trade. On business grounds I should like to see some prohibition, but on moral grounds I should like to see the parlours." (Laughter).

It was a curious question why clothing was being abandoned It was probably due to the emancipation of women and their entry into industry. Women could not possibly enter into commerce unless they became less attractive. "Modern clothing is becoming a great temptation in business. Women realise that any interference with business is damaging to the progress they are making. As they shed their garments and become less attractive the more chance women have of becoming efficient in business. The time is not far distant when men will be relegated to the domestic sphere and will endeavour to become attractive to women, who will run our businesses for us." (Laughter).

CLOTHES AND MAN.

Mr. E. Ostick, of the London County Council School of Retail Distribution, said that man must be clothed with the symbols of his social dignity. Nudism was unacceptable to the great majority, for the vision of nakedness, if gazed upon too clearly, would strip all of accepted illusions and we should soon be under the necessity of creating afresh. We should be compelled to paint the body, to ornament it, or even to mutilate it in order to distract attention from its nakedness. All beautiful things in nautre were clothed, and to clothe the human body in beautiful garments was a laudable thing.

Clothes could be a beautiful mask. Our world was ruled by clothes, and without their aid dignity could not exist. The lawyer's wig and gown might be abolished as ridiculous and inconvenient, but we would probably get wosre law from an uncovered head. The indecent familiarity of the American law courts was well-known. Under modern conditions we were bound to accept clothes, because without them most people would present sorry spectacles. Women would continue to crave for sensations in dress and would meekly obey fashion's ever-changing dictates no matter whence they emanated There was never a greater mistake than to say that it was not the clothes that mattered but the man inside them.

BRITISH FASCIST LEADER IMITATES SHAH JEHAN

Sir Oswald Mosley Raises Marble Tomb Over Wife's Remains

When the late autumn leaves fall the body of Lady Cynthia Mosley will be brought home to Savehay Farm, Denham, in Buckinghamshire, where some of the happiest days of her life were spent with her husband and children, writes the "News Chronicle."

Since her death last May, Lady Cynthia's body has rested in a tiny private chapel at Cliveden, the home of Lady Astor, her greatest friend.

But now Sir Edwin Lutyens, the famous architect, has designed a permanent resting place—a sunken garden of green grass and golden walls—which is to be built in the heart of a wood near Lady Cynthia's old home at Denham.

It will be both a tomb and a memorial.

The design provides for a circle, approximately 100ft. in diameter, falling in three terraces to a small central circle in which will be a sarcophagus.

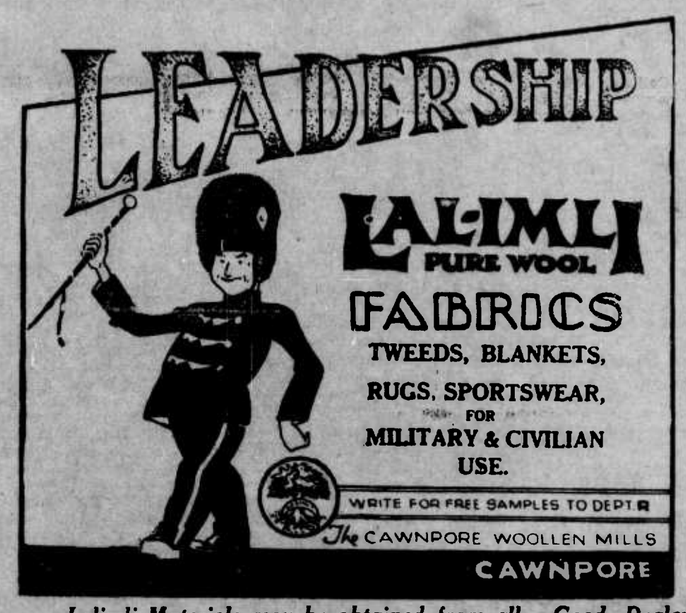
Low inwardly sloping walls of golden travertine stone will bank the sides of the sunken terraces.

The sarcophagus will be in the same golden stone, and so will the three little tiers of steps which will lead to it.

Simple mouldings and a carved inscription will be the only ornaments on the sarcophagus.

Sir Edwin Lutyens has paid several visits to Savehay Farm, and in his design he has been at pains to make the memorial harmonise with its setting.

Work on the memorial will begin in a few days, but it will be six weeks or more befort it is ready for the body of Lady Cynthia Mosley to be brought home.



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Barber's itch.
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TREMENDOUS RUSH AT GREAT LONDON DERBY

Arsenal's Admirable Defence Against Spurs' Devastating Attack In League Football At Whitehartlane

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Great London Derby at Whitehartlane attracted 57,246 spectators which is the ground record, beating the previous record of 55,000 against Villa in 1921. The gates were closed at 2/30 p.m., an hour before the start. Thousands of partisans on both sides returned disappointed, unable to gain admission, while the inside, an ambulance corps was busy attending to persons overcome by heat.

Sir Frederick Wall and members of the International Selection Committee were present.

It was a fast and thrilling encounter in which Spurs with a devastating speed had all best in the first half. The Arsenal defence was admirable, though it was extremely hard put to hold out. Hunt made several mangnificent shots. The Arsenal attack was never allowed to get going and was but a disconnected line. Five minutes from the interval Felton scored from penalty, Hill fouling Willie Evans. Outside left Bowden equalised a minute from the half time, Spurs defence slipping for the first time.

EXCITING PLAY

On resumption football was not so fast but just as exciting. Arsenal had a slightly better advantage than previously. Spurs continued to dominate, O'Callaghan, Hunt and Willie Evans nearly scoring. Bowden missed chance when Arsenal made breakaway. Backs and goalkeepers defended brillantly.

At Brentford, Holliday with a lowshot opened the scoring for hometeam in the tenth minute but Hine equalised five minutes later. Holliday scoring again gave his side lead of two goals to one at the interval.

Brentford in the second half retained their mastery for 20 minutes, when Frame equalised from freekick. Brown with a header put visitors ahead and completed tally with a overhead kick.

Muttitt reduced the lead on behalf of Brentford.

At Preston Torbet opened scoring in the first minute followed by Harper who netted five minutes later. The fine attack of home team resulted in two more goals being added through Torbet and Harper before the interval. Bolton gave a vigorous display making fast attacks but missed chances of scoring. McKay netted for them in the forty-second minute.

After changeover Bury attacked but shot badly. Westwood from scrimmage put on the second goal three minutes from time.

Bowers performed hattrick for Derby.

WIGAN BEATS HUNSLET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules today:—

Barrow 5, Australians 24.
Bradford Northern 9, Bailey 15.
Dewsbury 21, Bramley 13.
Fatherstone Rovers 14, York 32.
Halifax 21, London Highfield 6.
Hull Kingston Rovers 8, Hull 24.
Keighley 14 Castleford 9.
Leeds 16 Huddersfield 15
Leigh 20, Salford 28.
Rochdale 18 Wakefield 4.
St. Helens 25 Oldham 8.
Swinton 9, Warrington 0.
Widnes 17, Broughton 8.
Wigan 53, Hunslet 5.

SCOTLAND BEATS ENGLAND

International Amateur Golf Tournament

LONDON, Sept. 16.

At Newcastle County Down Scotland won the International Amateur Golf tournament by three wins.

England two wins. Ireland one and Wales 0.

To day's results were Scotland beat England by eight matches to four.

Three were halved.

Ireland beat Wales by eleven matches to four.—Reuter.

AMATEUR AMERICAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Dunlap Beats Marston In Final

(SPECIAL CABLE)

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.

In the Amateur American Golf Championship Final Dunlap beat Marston six and five.

Dunlap was seven up at the eighteenth and six up at the twenty seventh hole.

Marvellous Approaching In History Of Championship

(Special Cable)

CINCINATI, Sept. 16.

Dunlap gave one of the greatest exhibitions in the history of the champoinship. His approaching was marvellous. Never once was he off the fairways. Marston occasionally played good golf but his iron play was inaccurate.

The first round cards were, Dunlap 68 and Marston 77. Bobbie Jones described Dunlap's round as one of the most brilliant he had ever seen. Out of the first 18 Marston won only the seventh and the eighth.

In the second half, Marston won 23rd, 24th and 25th holes. After the 27th every hole was halved until the match was decided at the 31st hole.

Cards for the first nine holes were Marston 36 and Dunlap 38.

FRENCH RUGBY FEDERATION.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ARCACHON, Sept. 16.

Speaking at the opening of the French Rugby Federation Congress, Roger Dantou president said that he was happy to announce that relations with the British Unions would be resumed in 1934.

COUNTY CRICKET

Hendren And Wyatt Knock Up Centuries

LONDON, Sept 16.

The following are closing scores in first-class cricket match which commenced yesterday:—

Champion County vs. The Rest —County Champions Yorkshire 202. The Rest 385 for 5 (Hendren 116 Wyatt 103 not out Ames 56.

At the Oval, pitch was considerably faster.

Hendren and Wyatt put on 156 in partnership in two hours for the fourth wicket. Hendren drove with tremendous power reaching the boundary on 14 occasions. Wyatt hoisted his century in three hours. He made quick start but quietened later after being missed at 34.

Ames played an enterprising innings, scoring mainly through drives and strokes to leg. He hit up in an hour.—Reuter Special.

FRANKENSTEIN THE SECOND

HAMMOND, INDIANA. (By Mail).

After seven years work, Mr. Andrew Baber, a watchman has perfected a mechanical man. It can talk, walk, dance and fire a pistol.—Reuter.

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WHAT !WHERE ! !
WHEN ! ! !

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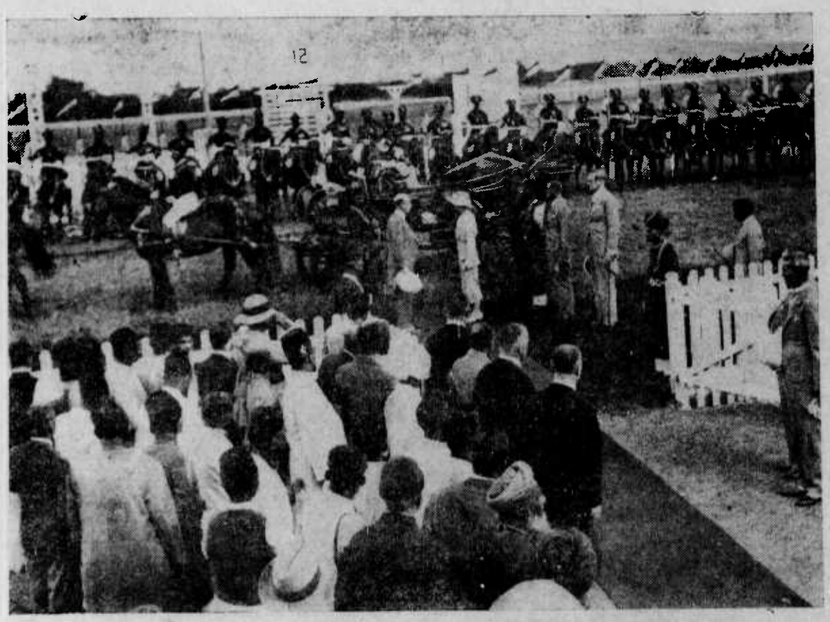
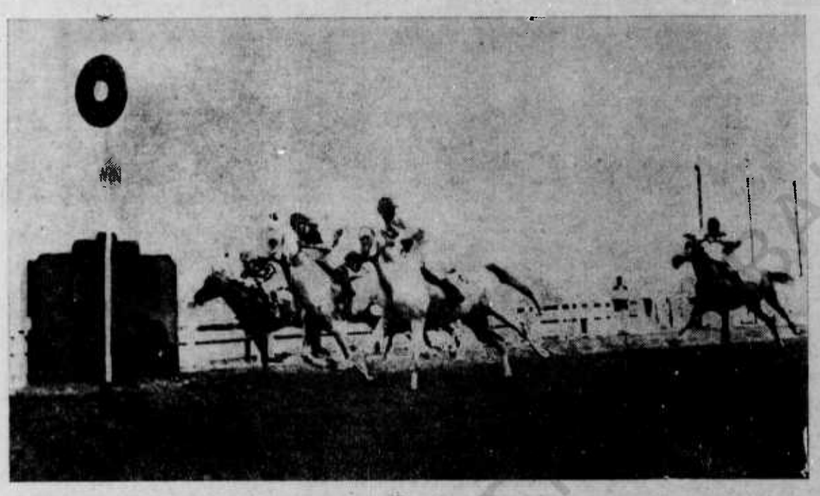
GOVERNOR'S CUP DAY AT POONA



The Governor and Lady Sykes arriving "in State" for the Governor's Cup before the third race.



Gunboat Jack, Second Favourite, wins the Governor's Cup from Saifuldowla and Gaflah—Bushboos a bad fourth.

Lady Sykes presents the Cup to Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee (Jr.).

BOYCOTT PREACHERS SENT TO JAIL

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

Six Congress volunteers who were arrested on 24th August while preaching boycott of foreign cloth and raising Congress cries were sentenced by the City Magistrate to-day under Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to four months rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

Amraoti.—The "Uday", the leading Congress Nationalist weekly of Berar, suggests the observance of 13th of every month as Loknayak Aney Day and to take up the programme of Constructive wor

BEER "FILLING STATIONS"

WASHINGTON, (By Mail.)

Meters somewhat similar to those used at petrol filling stations, may soon be used by the United States Government to measure the amount of beer which has to be taxed.

It is pointed out that a locked meter would enable breweries to draw on their vats at will without a Government official having to be present each time liquor was run from the brewery vats to the bottling rooms.—Reuter.

"From Beginning To End A Shameless Business"

British Labour Organ Demands Release Of Meerut Prisoners "In Human Decency"

Under the caption of "The Meerut Scandal" the following editorial comment appears in the "Daily Herald" (London) of Aug 30:—

Sir Samuel Hoare should immediately accede to the request of the National Joint Council to receive a deputation about the Meerut prisoners.

It will be recalled that 31 men, including three Englishmen, were arrested on a conspiracy charge well over four years ago.

After a trial which was spun out over three years, they were found guilty in January of this year, and ferocious sentences were imposed.

A few weeks ago nine of the appellants were acquitted and two others had their sentences reduced.

The view of the Joint Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party is that those still in prison should be released forthwith.

Four years in an Indian prison is a brutal enough punishment for the "crime" of which the convicted prisoners were found guilty —"crimes" which were no more than political agitation.

There is also a clear case for compensation for men who have endured four years' imprisonment and have now been found innocent of any crime or any offence charged against them. These men have suffered atrociously. One of the prisoners actually died in jail.

From beginning to end it has been a shameful business.

Surely in human decency and for the honour of Great Britain the Secretary of State must now do everything possible to make amends.

TIRED OF LIFE AT 102

TOKIO, (By Mail.)

A man aged 102 hanged himself at Inakasmure, Shizuoka Prefecture.

He left a letter saying that he had lived so long that he had gone tired of life.—Reuter.

KILLED BY A BEE

BLOOMSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA. (By Mail.)

Mr. William F. Wagner, a 61-year-old bricklayer, was stung on the forehead by a bee. Fifteen minutes later he fell dead. Doctors say that the sting affected his heart.—Reuter.

THE RICH DOG

TOKIO, (By Mail.)

A dog found a purse in the street. It picked it up in its mouth and took it to a policeman. The police found that the purse contained a considerable sum in paper money.—Reuter.

WORM TURNED !

MEDINA, New York, (By Mail.)

"Oh, Jump in the lake," said Mrs. John Krupa to her husband during an argument. Mr. Krupa drove the new family car into Greenwood Lake. He landed in 15 feet of water. When he reached home, Mrs. Krupa had him arrested.—Reuter

"An Army Marches on its Stomach"

—*Napoleon Bonaparte.*

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THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1933

SEND ANDERSON AWAY

The latest news from Midnapore indicates that house searches are still being carried on and even prominent residents and lawyers have not been allowed to escape the police rigours. The other day we published an account of the Police Raj as a result of the murder of Mr. Burge, which has been allowed to prevail in that unfortunate town, from the pen of Mr. J. C. Gupta. The Government, it now appears, persist in going on with their methods till the bitter end, and people are leaving the town, for fear that worse treatment may befall them. They are not entirely wrong for, as stated by Mr. Gupta not only is property thoughtlessly destroyed, but men are beaten for no fault whatever.

The Divisional Commissioner wrote that it was decided to search 25 houses; but by this time the number must have been doubled and still the house searches are going on, and for all we know they may go on indefinitely. For the sins of a few the whole town has been made to suffer at the hands of the police, the special police, and the Military. There can be no doubt about the "indignities and the loss which elderly and respectable persons in Midnapore had been subjected to." It is useless to tell us that these wholesale activities are not in the nature of "reprisals."

VEILED MARTIAL LAW.

According to the Associated Press the Government of Sir John Anderson have now notified on immediate increase of 100 armed police for Midnapore for one year, also an increase in the C. I. D. and the application to the District of the rules in force in Chittagong, under the Suppression of Terrorists Outrages Act. This, we are assured, will enable the local authorities to control the movements of suspects, to regulate the traffic and to impose the curfew order whenever necessary. The question of prescribing identity cards for certain sections of the population is also under consideration.

All this, in plain words, means a veiled form of martial law for the district. It is hardly calculated to make the people of Midnapore loyal citizens. If Sir John Anderson believes that all this repression will help him in achieving that object he is mistaken. But if it is an offensive against Terrorists, he ought to know, as much as we do, that they are not likely to be intimidated by such measures, and the brunt of this repression will fall on innocent and law-abiding citizens of Midnapore.

INCAPABLE OF LEARNING

The Government experience in Chittagong ought to have taught them better, but evidently Sir John Anderson is incapable of learning anyhing. His opinions seem to be crystalised and he is not guided by public opinion in such matters. He is turning the Midnapore district into another Chittagong by his methods. In Chittagong itself, which was completely made over to the Police and the Military, it has taken several years to subjugate the Terrorists, assuming that object has now been achieved, which is doubtful. Sir John Anderson is making the mistake of repeating those punitive methods in Midnapore, and the only result of it will be that there will be even less co-operation in the future between the people and the Government.

TIME TO GO.

If the Government with their army of police and secret service men are unable to save the life of a Collector, how do they expect private citizens to do it for them. The Terrorists are not the kind of people who will notify their intentions before hand, like Congressmen bent on going to jail. Where is the sense then in weaning the sympathies of a whole people by such repression? If the administration cannot be carried on, in the opinion of Sir John Anderson, without the help of these extraordinary measures, Sir John Anderson should frankly say so. His failure is writ large and he should be asked to retire, as much for his own sake as that of Bengal. There will be no peace in Bengal, unless Sir John Anderson is told to go.

Unfair Discrimination

The remarks made by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on the classification of prisoners are sensible and deserve to be considered seriously by the Government. The occasion for the remarks was that two Anglo-Indians who were recently jailed for cheating and placed in the "C" class of prisoners had appealed for transfer to "B" class on the plea of their past social status. While consenting to forward the appeal to the authorities concerned, Mr. Brown very properly remarked that, if they were accustomed to live a respectable life, they ought not to have committed offences involving moral turpitude and that a prison cannot respect class or colour or creed. In practice, however, so far as the treatment of European prisoners is concerned, the principle Mr. Brown enunciates has long been honoured more in the breach than in the observance. And the recent rules about classification were with intention framed loosely to leave ample room for racial discrimination.

Mr. Brown thinks that classification of prisoners is permissible only in cases of political offences or those which do not involve moral turpitude. This may be his personal opinion but it does not correctly represent the facts of existing practice. It is true that "A" class is not to be assigned to any prisoners who are guilty of moral turpitude, but this restriction does not extend to "B" class. And in practice a large number of European prisoners guilty of moral turpitude are given "B" class, though numerous Indian political prisoners of at least equal status, including a number of ladies, have been given "C" class. Sometimes European prisoners, though nominally given "B" class have been allowed the use of electric fans, a luxury which "B" class Indian prisoners can never dream of. It would be an interesting revelation if the Government could be got to publish the total number of European prisoners and of those of them who are in the "C" class.

The rules of classification, as they are now, are neither fair nor clear, and seem to have been deliberately designed to allow unfair discrimination of various kinds. The only fair discrimination as Mr. Brown realises is that in favour of those prisoners who are not guilty of moral turpitude and those who are not in good health. And all prisoners should be ensured a fairly decent, and humane treatment. The system that prevails in Britain ought to be followed here.

Purely Reactionary

When things go wrong, as they often do, in their own departments, Government explain them very cleverly. But in reporting on the administration of municipal bodies, Government are hypercritical. The Bombay Government's Resolution on Municipal taxation and expenditure in the Presidency in the year 1931-32 is an apt illustration. It makes much of the shortcomings of the local bodies, though for many of them Government themselves are directly or indirectly responsible. If the Municipal expenditure on various utility services has not been satisfactory, it is because Government tax the people too heavily to leave any fair margin for local taxation and even then do not give adequate grants to the local bodies.

One of the most common objections urged by Government against municipal administration in recent years is "the growing tendency of many municipalities to go outside the sphere assigned to them in the Municipal Acts and to allow their administration of local affairs to be warped by political considerations". But what Government choose to regard as being outside the municipal sphere may not be really so. If, for instance, it is open to a local body to give an address to an eminent official or to fly the Union Jack, though such acts are not specified in the Municipal Acts, that body may have similar discretion in honouring eminent leaders of the people or flying the National Flag.

The suspicion with which the Government regard the legitimate activities of local bodies, loyal to the country, is neither worthy nor calculated to improve local self-government in the country. Most unjust is the growing tendency to supersede local bodies or to encroach upon their rights unduly on trivial political grounds. In most cases it should suffice to refer the conduct of a municipal board to its electorate. The present policy of Government in these matters is purely reactionary.

Press Views

An Example

The decision might be right or it might be wrong, but it is unequivocal and leaves no doubt as to Mahatma's intention. It is certainly embarrassing for a man to court of his own free will imprisonment from which he has been released in circumstances for which he has been largely responsible. We expect all the political prisoners of India to observe the same attitude if the Government set them at liberty save in exceptional cases. The suspension of action by Mahatma Gandhi has been inevitable and there is no reason to believe that it would be otherwise in the case of thousands of men and women who are rotting in jail, particularly in view of Mahatmaji's statement. This gives an opportunity to the Government to call a halt to their policy and bridge the gulf.—"Advance."

Leaders' Duty

Those who are disposed to quarrel with Gandhiji for his decision will do well to remember that in any movement for freedom, particularly so arduous and protracted a one as ours, there are bound to be ups and downs and that it may even at times be necessary to keep quiet for a time. At the present moment the situation is so complex that there is urgent need for clear thinking. There is no room for fissiparous tendencies, but at the same time we have to see that national energies are not allowed to be wasted or misdirected. It is the duty of leaders to come to an understanding and put a clear, well-thought-out, progressive policy before the country which will once again effectively bring together its best elements.—"Swarajya."

A New Programme

The small response which the Congress and the country made to Mr. Aney's appeal even when the Mahatma was himself leading the movement, was proof positive of the unpopularity of the new scheme. What prospect is there of such a scheme being successfully carried out when the Mahatma, though for excellent and highly cogent reasons, will be out of it. Then again there is little chance of the Mahatma being able to re-establish that political peace in the country, which is so dear to his heart while the Poona decision remains unrevised. Had the Government been reasonable, it might have been different. But we have no reason to assume that the Government will be more reasonable in the future than they have been in the past. Peace, therefore, can be ushered in only by the Congress taking courage in both hands and chalking out a new programme for itself.—"Tritune."

An Opportunity

To-day, the position of Mahatma Gandhi, in the light of his statement and decision is that he believes in civil disobedience on principle. There is nothing now that can be said to constitute, from any point of view, an unbridgeable gulf between Gandhiji and Sir Harry Haig or rather the Government of India. The basis of a compromise is there. It is for the Government, especially Lord Willingdon, to accept it. His Excellency has it in his power not only to spare Mahatma Gandhi the agony, as he says, of being, "a helpless witness of the devastating and demoralising effect of the Ordinance rule." He can also establish himself in the esteem of the people. For, even the most ardent apologist of the Government cannot deny that no Indian worth the name supports "Ordinance rule" or the war against the Congress. —"National Call."

Constructive Work

Since, according to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the leadership of the Mahatma is essential for the methods he has taught Congressmen to follow and since for the space of nearly a year this leadership will not be available in the political field, his followers will do well to restrict their activities to Harijan and other constructive work. Instead of following a negative policy whose futility has been demonstrated, they should make a positive contribution to nation-building. There are so many internal weaknesses which have to be removed, and they cannot be removed without sustained patriotic work in a spirit of service and sacrifice. For carrying on this work no breaking of the laws and no defiance of constituted authority is at all needed.—"Leader"

BENEFITS OF BIRTH CONTROL

Raised Status Of Women In Russia

By B. J. WADIA.

Mr. Kulkarni's letter comes none too soon because if we are to do anything to save the appalling death rate of India's women and children or to ameliorate their misery, the need for such an Association is glaringly evident.

It is evident also that superstition, religion, and the good old mother-in-law will hamper the work of such an Association more than is humanly possible to endure, but that should not deter the workers.

The usual cry of "Religion in Danger" or a direct accusation that the organizers of such an Association are out to seduce other peoples' wives and daughters will generously be hurled at the workers. That is nothing new and the workers of both sexes should be prepared for this and more!

What passes my comprehension is that, though it is the woman who suffers, yet very few women appear to care to come forward and ameliorate their own fate. That may be due to the millions of years of hammering that woman is a chattel; but the spread of education and the breaking down of hoary and senseless customs should see changes very soon.

STATUS OF WOMEN.

Whatever the world may say against Russia, none can deny that the status of women has been raised to the same level of man with positive advantage to her character and outlook on life. Of course, those Old-Timers who want a door mat type of woman have their howl, but they being chiefly old people are fortunately dying out by themselves, though too slowly in the interest of Progress!

Any discussion or instruction on sex matters is 'ipso facto' "immoral" or "sinful" to these very "pure" people—but check up their private lives first, says I! Besides, you will mostly find people whose sex life is over making the most noise against any progress or enlightment for the woman in that sphere.

The past generations have seen too much behind-door methods on sex matters which have shown no good results. It is time that sex education should be treated as any other normal subject and all hocus pocus discarded!

EXAMPLE OF RUSSIA.

In Russia, I believe the question of birth control grew out of the campaign against abortion. Their primary object is to raise the social status of the working class, for social necessity, especially the lack of housing, which is still the main cause of abortion. They could not shut their eyes to the fact that the artificial interruption of pregnancy, particularly when repeated, is injurious to the woman.

In Russia, "the request for contraception must be made by the woman herself, the physician will not persuade her to use them ex-

(Continued on page 7).

Frankly Speaking

BREACH OF FAITH.

It is becoming clear that the concensus of opinion in the country is now definitely against the transfer of Aden to the Imperial Government.

We wonder what the coming of a federation in India has to do with the subject, even remotely? The Arabs who form the majority of the population, could not have taken the Government of India into their confidence. The evidence is that they are against the transfer.

Now that the Aden budget is being balanced, it cannot be a great drag on Indian finances. The more is the reason why India should keep Aden.

The fact is the Imperial Government want this outpost of India for their own purposes, to further their imperial aims in Arabia. They are here repeating what they are doing in Burma—gradually depriving India of her outlying possessions.

India has spent her blood and money on the development and conquest of Aden. She has been assured again and again that there was no intention of transferring India and to force the proposal through, would be a clear breach of faith.

NOT TO BE BROWBEATEN.

We commend the attitude of the Municipal Corporation in refusing to be browbeaten by the Minister for Local Self-Government into reversing their decision in regard to the tapping of toddy trees. The Corporation have refused to profit at the cost of the health of the public.

The Corporation are primarily responsible for the health of the people of Bombay and surely Sir Rustom Vakil cannot say that toddy increases human vitality, lowers death rate, brings down infant mortality, or even prevents cholera or plague.

Why then is he insistent that the Corporation should make a little money at the cost of the people, when they do not want to do it. He harped on the same question in the Council, when the Corporation wanted financial assistance from the Government for shouldering the additional burden of the Improvement Trust.

The Government are lavish in their criticism of the Municipality, but they themselves cannot manage their own affairs any better. This exposes our "popular" ministers in their true light, as "limbs of the bureaucrary".

WHO WILL COMPENSATE THEM ?

The final off-shoot of what is known is as the "Anand Mandal" case has been withdrawn by the Police and the accused have been set at liberty. The Police had no alternative, for the accused were acquitted by the High Court on the major charge.

The case has been dragging on wearily for many months, and all kinds of unnecessary details have been retailed to the public,—most of them very blood-curdling, though hard to believe even in these days.

On very slender evidence, with the help of an approver, the Police built up a huge superstructure, which was unable to stand the light of the day.

We do not know how much the accused have spent. Who is going to compensate them for this loss—probably running into thousands of rupees?

CLOSE IT DOWN.

In its reply to a letter from the Bombay Government regarding the St. George's Hospital the Bombay Medical Union has made out a strong case for closing down this extravagant institution entirely.

The cost of maintaining the hospital is out of all proportion to its utility and it is considerably increased by the reservation of many of the beds therein for Europeans.

As the Union points out, it is ridiculous to provide a budget of over four lakhs of rupees for the maintenance of 220 beds in a hospital where the average number of beds occupied by the Europeans does not exceed 30.

The proposal to throw the hospital open to all communities sounds plausible, but in practice it would mean the reservation of too many beds for Europeans at the expense of other communities.

It would be far more economical to utilise the hundred closed beds in the Gokhldas Tejpal Hospital that is hard by.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation should give more earnest consideration than they have so far done to the question of undertaking utility services in the City.

Some time ago the Corporation appointed a Committee to consider the desirability of amending the Muncipal Act so as to enable it to purchase self-supporting utility honherns. The Committee, however, following the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, has suggested that the consideration of the question may be postponed for a few years as it will not be practicable to purhhase the concerns already existing in the very near future.

But it is certainly desirable for the Corporation to win itself soon with statutory powers to purchase soch concerns as soon soon as that is possible.

Moreover the qoestion of starting new utility concerns like milk supply or bus service may be considered immediately.

Readers' Views

STATUS OF ASSESSORS

From P. B. B.

Having read in the "Chronicle" news re: "Assessor's Fine Set Aside", and in consideration of a story of another Assessor's fine for "wearing of alleged indecent dress in Court," having been cancelled by the High Court, a few days ago, may I humbly suggest on behalf and in the interests of hundreds of poor Assessors, whose purse does not allow them to "purchase justice at a very high cost," the High Court will, for the future guidance of all the District and Sessions Judges, issue clear orders in regard to the treatment to be meted out to the Assessors and Jurors, in order to bring home to them that the Assessors and Jurors are no culprits brought before them for trial, but they are actually "gentlemen", called upon to serve honorarily, in the interests of justice, to their great loss and much inconvenience.

No doubt the Law compels, and that rightly, Jurors and Assessors to attend courts, when summoned, except on reasonable or lawful excuses, yet it must be remembered that the intention of "Law framers" surely is not and must not be, to lower their status from that of a gentleman," to an ordinary convict, on the mere whims of District Judges, and further it is only equitable that these gentlemen must at least be treated on the footing of "Pleaders" getting fat fees for their services, who are recognised by law, to be "Officers of the Courts" and whose mere 'couple of lines" sick notes, without any doctor's certificates, are accepted as sufficient excuse for their non-attendance, even in most important cases by the courts, to the utter inconvenience of all concerned.

Will the Bombay Bar Association move the High Court in the matter on the above subject, if it thinks, my humble suggestion is reasonable?

No Junagadhis Need Apply !

From A Junagadhi

In the course of a contribution on the subject of the demise of Mr. C. S. Nanavatee of Junagad published in this paper last week the correspondent had expressed a hope that in consideration of the services of Mr. Nanavatee for 34 years the State should take up in service one of his sons, who is a B.A., LL.B. Nothing would be happier if the Junagad State authorities had the good sense to understand the reason underlying this principle. But to the great misfortune of the subjects almost all Dewans have been found void of this robust common sense. It is notorious that, with the exception of two officers, all the heads of departments in the State are aliens and it is not too much to say that the sympathy of most of these alien officers is for aliens.

Even the most ordinary posts are offered to outsiders though much better qualified local subjects are available. And when such outsiders get appointed they take a pleasure in humiliating local subjects.

(1) The post of a customs Vahivatdar has been given to a Gondal State subject with no residence in Junagad. This gentleman is a matriculate. \. B.A.'s are startd on Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 this favoured man is started on Rs. 60.

(2) The post of a science teacher fell vacant. And before any one knew about it, one, Mr. Vagh, who was a guest of the Headmaster Mr. Naik (another outsider) was immediately appointed. Did the Director (another outsider) care to give effect to the circular or did the Manager of the Dewan's Office (still another outsider) bring the matter to the Dewan's notice? And if the Dewan knew that there are several B.Scs. in Junagad waiting for jobs is it honest to make this Vagh's appointment?

(3) The post of Vanthali Vahivatdar had fallen vacant. For this post the name of one outsider was proposed but other candidates having got the scent of it in time the appointment was averted.

Soon after this telegrams were sent to His Highness the Nawab Saheb requesting the issue of a Firman restricting the appointments in the States in the first instance to local subjects. But who is there to listen? With the alien army of occupation in Junagad the State subjects should expect no sympathy and unless the subjects assert themselves more actively their whines shall be like cries in the wilderness.

WHY WAIT AND SEE ?

From "Hammenoor."

Now that Mahatma has definitely retired from active politics and is taking the much-needed rest by doing the peaceful work of Harijan uplift for which he is best fitted, the country looks to Pandit Jawaharlal, the son of a practical worker and not a mere theorist—the great Motilal Nehru, to give it a proper lead and wise guidance.

We hope and expect that Jawaharlal, as the avowed enemy of red-tapeism, will not wait for a formal requisition, but on his own initiative as the General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. convene an urgent meeting of the Congress Committee, withdraw all brands of Civil Disobedience without any reference to the Government, put before the people what the "Chronicle" aptly terms "a live programme", which the country can enthusiastically take up and thereby gain the rich reward of its solid labour in the shape of national independence which the Pandit has so much at heart.

Will Jawaharlal, the hero of the youths of India, pick up the nation from the slough of despond and the morass of lethargy in which it is immersed at present by his practical and workable programme, thereby compelling the Government, by the constitutional nature of his activity, to release the worthy sons and daughters of the Motherland undergoing imprisonment to-day? These freed brothers and sisters of the Pandit will loyally stand by him and accord their full and unstinted support to his hundred per cent political and economic programme.

There is no doubt at all that the Pandit's clear-cut programme, including that of Council-entry, which in the opinion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is of very great importance, will rouse the country from one end to the other into full activity.

Query For Insurance Experts

From "Policy-Holder."

Will any of your numerous readers be good enough to enlighten me with regard to the following point?

I happen to be the Policy-holder of an Indian Insurance Company which passes for a Mutual Shareholders' concern, with equal voice and rights for every Policy-holder in the management of its affairs. The said Company has lately embarked upon a programme of building development which seems to be more ambitious than its Reserve Life Fund or its present financial strength would permit. Is it open to a Life Assurance Company to borrow money to the extent of Rs. 5 to 10 lakhs at a ruinous rate of interest from a foreign bank for the purpose of promoting a building scheme which may after all prove to be another South Sea Bubble for aught one knows.

If a private person feels shy of undertaking building schemes with borrowed capital, how much more imperative is it for a Life Assurance Company, which occupies the position of a Trustee in respect of public moneys invested therein by all its policy-holders in their collective capacity, to be not only cautious but absolutely to take no risks whatever with other people's moneys.

I shall therefore feel obliged if any one of your readers who are acquainted with the workings of the law and practice of Insurance Companies, would kindly give their considered opinion as to the soundness or rightness of the action of the said concern, as it practically amounts to mortgaging the future interests of the Policy-holders indefinitely to their permanent disadvantage and ruin.

Correct Date Of Khordad Sal

Fmom A Zoroastrian.

The Parsi community celebrated last Tuesday the Khordad Sal which is supposed to be the day on which our Prophet was born 1302 years ago, but I am sure hardly five per cent of the Parsis know that this was not the actual day, as our Calendar is not calculated correctly. In fact we are actually more than 10 months behind the exact date as we count only 365 days every year and drop the remaining five hours and 49 minutes.

Up to the middle of the 18th century, the Christian Calendar was also calculated incorrectly, but in 1752—in the reign of George II—by an Act of Parliament the error was set right in England, and I am really surprised that the Parsi community, which regards itself as the most civilised Indian community, has allowed this mistake to go on. It is time some of our leaders came forward and set the thing right.

GODAVARI HEAVILY FLOODED

Water Level Goes Above 60 Feet

VILLAGERS VACATE HOMES DUE TO HEAVY FLOODS IN NARMADA RIVER

(From A Correspondent).

NASIK, Sept. 17

Godavari heavily flooded. The water level is above 60 feet. The Chatursamprdaya Akhada of Mahant Viharidasji is under water. Grains and the temple are severely damaged.

Hand-written manuscripts worth about two lacs of rupees are spoiled in mud and water. Panchavati merchants and residents of Kapad Bazaar merchants have suffered great loss due to damage to their goods.

Saikheda, Chandori, etc., have been overflooded. Crops have been destroyed entailing heavy losses.

HEAVY FLOODS IN NARMADA AGAIN

Villagers Vacate Their Homes

ANKLESHPAR, Sept. 17.

Heavy floods in Narmda again reached her banks.

The village people vacated their homes.

The Aryagan] Samiti fed them at midnight, on the road to Pardhubhai.—A.P.

ABNORMAL WEATHER IN LOWER SIND

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 15.

Whole of Lower Sind has experienced during this week most abnormal weather conditions the like of which were rarely witnessed before.

There has been intermittal rainfall accompanied by furious wind preceded by most oppressive heat.

BREACHES ON RAILWAY LINES

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Nagpur, wires under date 17th Sept.:—With reference to my telegram of 15th September, normal working between Itardha and Ballarshah has been resumed. Grand Trunk Express and Wardha-Bezwada mixed will terminate at Ballarshah due to breach on N. S. Railway.

LINES STILL BREACHED.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Nagpur, wires under date 17th Sept.:—With reference to my telegram of 15th September, line on both sides of Purna Bridge at mileage 6-1|4 between Lakhpuri and Banosa on Murtizapur-Ellichpur section is still breached. Shuttle trains are running between Ellichpur and Banosa. Transhipment is impossible at present.

K. B. RAILWAY SECTION.

The D. T. S. Sicanderabad, wires under date 17th Sept.:—It is not possible at present to tranship passengers at the place between Manickgarh and Balharshan on the K. B. Railway section where the line is under water. Passengers already booked are being diverted, via Secunderabad and Manmad. The restoration of through communication is dependent on the rate at which the floods subside but given favourable conditions it is hoped that through running may be resumed sometime during tomorrow, (Monday) night.—A. P.

BREACH REPAIRED

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent Khurda Road under yesterday's date wires as follows:

The railway line between Chatrapur and Ganjam on the Howrah Madras railway was repaired and was safe for the passage of trains at 9 p.m. on 15th instant after which 3 Down and 4 Up Madras mails were safely passed.—A.P.

NORMAL WORKING

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent Nagpur under yesterday's date wires as follows:—

The track at mileage 448.10 to 448.20 to Pulgaon and Dhamangaon was repaired at 1-45 p.m. yesterday and the normal working has been resumed.—A.P.

G. T. EXPRESS LATE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

Due to breach near Nagpur The Grand Trunk Express arrived here twelve hours late.—A.P.

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BHADGAON SUBMERGED

Unprecedented Floods In E. Khandesh

RECORD LEVEL

25 Houses Washed Away But No Loss Of Life Reported.

JALGAON, Sept. 15. (BY MAIL.)

Definite and detailed information is now available of the damage caused by the unprecedented floods in the river Girna at Bhadgaon, a taluka town in East Khandesh, on Tuesday last.

The river was excessively in floods then on account of the incessant rains in the district of Nasik and Khandesh.

TOWN SUBMERGED

The water began to rise early in the morning and about midday passed the level that was reached in the record year of 1896 and as a result the entire town was submerged. It is a peculiarity of the river that near Bhadgaon the bed of Girna bifurcates and between the bifurcation the town is situated. When the water rises, the town is completely surrounded on all sides and it becomes an island and all communications are cut off.

RECORD LEVEL

This record level of the flood water was continuously maintained for the whole of the day and the people became panic-stricken. The waters rushed even into the heart of the town and the distressed people had to be accommodated in houses standing on the higher levels.

The residents on the other side of the river, on account of the unprecedented rise in the flood waters, fled far away into the fields and they had to stop there in the rains in the open for the whole of the night.

CROPS DAMAGED.

Fortunately for the people in the town, the current of the river had been diverted towards the other side in the fields But thereby considerable damage was caused to the standing crops. This circumstance coupled with the facts that the floods visited during the day and the residents were warned, considerable damage was averted and no loss of life has been reported.

The total damage both to the crops and property is estimated at Rs. 10,000 and it is stated that more than 25 houses have been washed away.

The river Girna was in greatest floods near Jalgaon also.—A. P.

UNPRECEDENTED RISE IN INDUS

Considerable Damage To Crops But No Loss Of Life

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, September 13.

The unprecedented rise in the Indus in its lower reaches throughout the province during the last week, has been responsible for considerable damage to cultivation and other properties in places round about both banks specially in Hyderabad, Karachi and Dadu districts.

No loss of life has so far been reported as the Public Works Department authorities had taken all possible precautions and conveyed timely warnings to the people living in the threatened areas.

HEAVY RAIN-FALL IN AMRAOTI

Great Damage Due To House Collapses

AMRAOTI, Sept. 16.

The Berar public experienced an abnormally heavy rainfall this week. About 11 inches rain was recorded in Amraoti during less than forty-eight hours of the 14th and 15th instant. All motor traffic to Ellichpur, Nagpur, and Chandur was stopped for over 10 hours.

The railway lines are also reported to have been washed away.

Great damage is caused to houses the collapsing of which is so great as not to be recorded in number. The Dadhi Pedhi and Purna rivers in Berar were reported to be in highest flood. The town of Walgaon about 6 miles away from Amraoti was half duped in water.

RAIN HAVOC IN BERAR

Amraoti Gets 11 Inches Rain In 48 Hours

POONA, Sept. 17.

Depression over East Rajputana has caused strong monsoon there and in Gujarat, was Central India and west Central Provinces and is centred this morning slightly to northwest of Kotah.

It is now likely to move northeastwards. Yesterday's low pressure area over Central Burma moved westwards into the Bay and has concentrated into depression off South Arakan coast.

Monsoon has also been strong in Malabar, Konkan and lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in west central India, west Central Province, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan, and Malabar and local in Burma and United Provinces. A few falls occurred in Bengal, Orissa, east and north Punjab, Sind and Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair one and a half inches; Amherst three; Tavoy two, Gwa one and a half; Monywa and Minbu one; Guna three; Neemuch one and a half; Saugor, Bhopal and Indore one; Hoshangabad three quarters; Jhansi half; Veraval two; Kotah one and a half; Dohad one; Udaipur and Ahmedabad three-quarters; Dharampur, Dwarka and Surat half; Mahabaleshwar seven; Khandala three; Mercara two; Karwar one; Bombay three quarters.

Monsoon will continue to be strong in Malabar, Konkan, Gujarat, west Central India west Central provinces, east Rajputana and lower Burma and rainfall will extend and increase in Mysore, Deccan east and north Punjab, United Provinces and Bihar. Scattered falls of rain will also occur in South Bengal, Orissa, east Central Provinces and north Madras Coast.

Heavy rainfall warning: moderate to heavy rain will occur locally over the region extending from north Konkan and Gujarat to west United Provinces and in the Punjab Hills, Tenasserim and Pegu.—A.P.

BANDRA WAX SHOP ABLAZE

Goan Dealer Suffers Loss Of Rs. 3000

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Sept. 16.

In his eagerness to have sufficient stock of candles to supply the demand on the occasion of the Mount Mary Feast on Sunday, a Goan wax-dealer sufferred a loss of over Rs. 3000 by fire.

The shop situated in the Bazaar, was owned by Mr. S. M. Fernandes who was dealing in wax and coffins. His neighbour was a tailor.

It appears that last night he was engaged in making candles by melting wax. Suddenly the pan of wax caught fire in the kitchen, and before help could come the whole place was ablaze. The wooden coffins that that were in an adjoining room caught fire.

The Bandra Municipal fire brigade was requisitioned and water played on the raging flames. In the meanwhile someone rang up for the Bombay Fire Brigade and the Mahim and Byculla Brigades arrived. The fire was put out, but not before the wax shop as well as the tailor's rooms were practically destroyed. Fortunately the floor above the shop was not much affected. A shower of rain too came at the opportune moment.

Prof. Almeida, the President of the Municipality was present on the scene.

ELEPHANT'S GENTLE HINT

Noisy Merry-Makers Taught Lesson

LIMA (Peru) Aug. 19. (By Mail.)

Santiago, the only elephant in the old Lima zoo, has his own idea of how of discipline noisy merrymakers.

He became annoyed with the antics of several persons seated in a motor car parked near his grounds. So he pushed his trunk under the machine, lifted one end from the ground, and gave the car and its occupants a good shaking.

Then he placed the car gently back on the ground. The driver and his passengers departed quickly.—Reuter.

LATHI ECHO IN ASSEMBLY

Alleged Police Excesses In Calcutta And Bombay Recalled

WILL GOVT. ANSWER?

If Maulana Ghaznavi Is To Be Prosecuted, Why Not Pt. Malaviya, Asks Sayyid Murtuza

The following questions will be asked by Maulvi Sayyid Murtuza Saheb in the Assembly today (Monday) —

(a) Are Government aware that both Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Maulana Ismail Ghaznavi accused the police of excesses, the former in connection with the 'lathi' charge during the Congress session at Calcutta and the latter in connection with the 'lathi' charge during the embarkation of Haj pilgrims at Bombay in the month of March, 1933?

(b) Is it a fact that Government have made their own inquiries with regard to the excesses and arrived at one and the same conclusion in each case?

(c) If the answer to part (b) is in the affirmative, viz., that the accusations were false, will Government be pleased to explain why no proceedings were taken against Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and why Maulana Ismail Ghaznavi is being prosecuted and a warrant has been issued for his arrest?

(d) Are Government aware that the accusation in the one case relates to a political movement and in the other to a purely religious movement?

(e) Are Government aware of the belief in the minds of Mussalmans generally that the policy of the Government is to discourage the Haj pilgrimage which is incumbent on those who can afford to undeftake it?

(f) Have representative Mussalmans addressed Government on this subject? If so, with what result?

SCANTY DRESS OF MODERN WOMAN

Doctor's Bitter Comment On "Display Of Legs And Lumber Spines"

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The modern vogue of scanty holiday dress, which has been seen at its height at British seaside resorts this summer, has led to much comment—favourable and unfavourable.

Two recently expressed views are those of the Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, the Rev. Dr. Whittinghame, and by Dr. E. A. Barton, a contributor to "The Practitioner."

In the course of a letter to his diocese, Dr. Whittinghame says:—

"The modern holiday dress of men and women seems to be altogether commendable. It is rational, healthy and good to look upon.

"All the more extraordinary," he continues, "seem to me the comments of certain magistrates or other official persons censuring young people because they appear in court, for example, in cool garments, or, in the case of a young woman, without a hat. Why shouldn't women appear in court or in a church without a hat if they please? What is the matter with their hair?"

Rather more severe is Dr. Barton. He declares that the sex competition of the females in their natural desire for marriage is manifested by the ostentatious display of legs and lumbar spines, by sun-bathing and skin-tight bathing costumes.

"But in the light of birth control, there is less need to be married, and week-end marriages and trial trips will become more frequent," he adds.—Reuter.

PUNJAB PRINCES AND FEDERATION

Conditions For Their Entering It

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

It is understood that the Punjab States Conference, held here under the presidency of the Maharajah of Patiala registered two important decisions, firstly, that if the safeguards suggested by the Princes' Chamber are substantially accepted by His Majesty's Government, the Punjab princes will enter the Federation; secondly, that the allocation of seats decided by Government are acceptable to the Punjab States Conference.

Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick Agent to the Governor-General, was present at the Conference.—A. P.

PULLING DOWN UNION JACK

Regrets Expressed At Persian Officers' Behaviour

RUGBY, Sept. 17.

Answer has now been received from the Persian Government regarding an incident at Basidu in Kishm Island in the Persian Gulf where recently some Persian naval officers landed and pulled down the Union Jack.

Basidu has been in the British occupation for 100 years and in response to the protest of the British Government, assurance had been given by the Persian Government to British representative in Teheran that the action of the officers in question was quite unauthorised. Regrets at their behaviour have been expressed.

The Union Jack has been replaced in its position by British Navy.—B. O. W.

BENEFITS OF BIRTH CONTROL

(Continued from page 6).

cept in cases essential on medical grounds." Those wiseacres who are so loud in their denunciation of birth control, either do not know or refuse to accept that Soviet Russia is the only country which has almost the same birth rate as before the War. All other European countries show unheard of decreases. In Germany from 800,000 in 1913 to 340,000 in 1929. In England from 250,000 to 110,000 in the last three years (i.e. 1928 to 1931), while Soviet Russia shows a yearly increase of 3½ millions or, as is calculated, an increase of 17.5 millions in 5 years or a population of 200 millions in 1940! This is a country of free legalised abortions and intensive birth control propaganda!

Where Soviet Russia can look after the increase by increased total production, for India it does not appear to be possible yet. In fact, if the birth rate goes on as it now does, in ten years the food supply will run short, so an authentic report states

DOCTORS ARROVE

Some doctors may be against birth control as doing more harm to the woman than good, but before we examine their statements we must see whether they are financially interested in births!

The world's doctors who have spent their lives on research and actual practice thereof, without any hesitation declared the approved methods of contraception as harmless to the majority of woman.

To talk about self-control may suit men and women over 50, but it is as stupid a suggestion as it is futile. Sexual intercourse is as natural a function as anything else which is human, and as such is to be faced boldly rather than surrounded by taboos or manifold hypocrisies. There is nothing immoral, abnormal, or sinful for healthy men and women to have sex experiences, and for those who, for various reasons, cannot marry contraception is the only remedy.

HELP HUMANITARIANS.

Another great argument of the half-wits is that to make Birth Control common would lead to "temptation" and then there would be no "retribution". If we carried this superb piece of 'reasoning" to its logical end, for the sake of "retribution," doctors should not cure syphilitics and so forth!

Isn't it much better if any such temptation does exist and there is the likelihood of "falls", that by spreading Birth Control knowledge the harm that such "falls" may do, is entirely removed?

Let us hope that the meeting held under the auspices of the Rationalist Association of India due to the efforts of Mr. Kulkarni's untiring work and zeal in this cause will prove helpful to those humanitarians who see the want of such an Association, to get together and form that Association for the purpose of establishing Health Centres, Clinics, and in 1001 ways helping the mother, bride, widow or unmarried girl who will be responsible for a fitter and a better race of Indians.

STRIKE OF MOTORISTS

Sequel To Navsari Municipality's Indifference To Road Repairs

PROCESSION FORMED

President of Municipality gives assurance of effecting necessary repairs soon

(From A Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Sept. 17.

Motor vehicles have completely struck work in order to enter their protest against the municipality's indifferent attitude to the applications made for effecting temporary repairs to principal road of the town (Station Road). A general meeting of the Motor Union met yesterday and a passed a resolution unanimously that inspite of the payment of a high percentage of vehicular taxes, no attention has been given to the simple demand for doing mere patch work on the principal high roads, though certain bye lanes are aften repaired. Owing to pits on the roads accidents have become frequent and the public safety is in danger.

PROCESSION TAKEN OUT.

This morning at ten, the Union organised a procession with a view to approach the Municipal President for making a further petition carrying burning torches and waving black flags. The procession started from the Union's headquarters near Town Hall, with beating of drums blowing of motor horns.

As the procession passed people thronged fast in streets. The demonstration was a grand success, despite heavy downpour of rain.

PRESIDENT'S ASSURANCE.

On way to the President, Dr. Pardiwalla's car was found halting at a patient's house procession stopped there and submitted the resolution that had been passed last night by the Union. The President assured the processionists that necessary repairs would be made immediately.

Sjt. Gopalji Desai in the course of a brief speech in the presence of the President said it was regrettable that their various applications had not been paid attetition to till now. But as the President had promised repairs to be made soon they might thank him for the redress of their grievances. The procession returned to the Union office with cries of hurrah.

JAP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SIMLA

H. E. Sawada Appreciates Bengal Govt's Services

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The Japanese Delegation left tonight by the Punjab Mail for Simla.

The Delegation was seen off at the station by a large number of Japanese residents and Indians including Captain Martin Commandant Bodyguard to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal to whom His Excellency Setsuzo Sawada handed a letter, highly appreciating the services rendered to himself and the Delegation in Bengal.

Mr. G. S. Dutta, Liason Officer accompanied the Delegation.

His Excellency Stesuzo Sawada in the course of a conversation with a representative of the Associated Press expressed that he had enjoyed his stay in Calcutta.—A.P.

WHO WON?

CAIRO, (By Mail.)

A father sued his son for damages.

He said that the son had bought a wireless which he insisted on playing at all hours of the day and night.

His father remonstrated. The boy flew into a temper and smashed all the furniture in the house.

The boy was ordered to pay a fine of ten shillings.

But he had no money. So the father had to pay the fine for him.—Reuter.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Captain E. C. Dennison R. N. arrived at Government House.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes lunched with the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club Ltd: at the Turf Club House.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Sykes attended the Races in State.

The following were invited to dine at Government House:—The Hon: Sir Ghulam Hussein and Lady Hidayatallah, the Hon: Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bell, Miss Bell, the Hon: Sir Rustom and Lady Vakil, the Hon: Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, the Hon: Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Kikabhai and Lady Premchand and Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Ewbank.

HELP THE POOR STARVING CHILDREN

A GRAND CHARITY CONCERT

Under the auspices of the Indian Women's Unity Club, there will be a Charity Concert in aid of the Starving Children in Karnatak, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th September, 1933, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort. Time 6 P.M.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF CLASSICAL INDIAN MUSIC. Programme includes:—

Scientific Hindustani Music by VILAYAT HUSSEIN KHAN, Mrs. MOTIBAI DASTUR and Mrs. DINBAI PANDOLE.

GARBA, by the VANITA VISHRAM LADIES. Also a Comic Skit in Gujarati, by the Parsi Xavierites "ZOOTIA PER FOOTIA" play written by the late Mr. Bomanji Kabraji, to be performed under the directorship of Mr. Manchershah Pochkhanawalla.

POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8. Tickets to be had from:—THE INDIAN WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB, Motor House, Hughes Road, SWADESHI, Flora Fountain; Mrs. MOTIBAI J. DASTUR, Adenwalla Mansion, Opp. Wilson College, Chowpati.

"Dosed To Death" With Religion At School

Teachers And Clergymen Attribute Revolt Of Youth Against Church To Sunday School Influences

School teachers and clergymen discussed what was wrong with the religion of the modern boy and girl at the Modern Churchmen's Conference at Cambridge, in mail week.

Dr. W. W. Longford said that numbers of young people who had been to public schools never went to church "because they had been dosed to death with religion in their chapels and schools." A parent said to him: "My boys are getting so much of it during term that when they come home for vacation we could not think of dragging them to church' there must be something wrong with our system for that to happen. Unless the parish churches were up to the standard of the public schools there was no attraction for public-school boys.

OXFORD "JOKE."

Mr. Parker , who for en years was an assistant secondary schoolmaster in the North of England, said that since coming to Oxford he had got a shock. "Attendance at the chapel of an Oxford college is more or less a joke," he said. "Few people go. Chapels are nearly always empty. In a college of two or three hundred undergraduates you may get twenty at a Sunday service. Chapels are now mainly pieces of architecture to be shown to American visitors."

Canon Rendall, formerly head of Charterhouse, said the relations between schoolmasters and boys had improved immensely but mostly in secular directions, such as scouting, sports, "hiking," and camping. He felt there was something amiss when a girl was prepared for confirmation by a man who knew nothing of her life and circumstances. Naturally she did not want to talk about the intimate things of her life to him. That was a great opportunity for women in the ministry.

Miss G. M. Verini, a high school head mistress, said one of her girls said to her: "We love our school prayers best, but they make us realise how dead the services are in church. I do not like the way prayers are read in church." Miss Verini added: "We may do all we can in school, but every week-end we are undercut. (Laughter.) Until I came to this conference I despaired of parish clergy.

SUNDARY SCH...

She was once asked to take the Sunday school teacher's class in her parish and found it ranged from an octogenarian Fundamentalist to a grammar school boy of 17 and to a milk girl. Girls at her school asked her the most amazing questions, which she traced back to Sunday school influences. One girl asked what was meant when we said "Our bodies will be with us in Heaven," and assured us that was the Church's teaching.

The Rev. C. F. Russell, head master of Merchant Taylors, Crosby, and a former master at Harrow, said that reminded him of a Sunday school teacher who was discoursing on the theme that there would be weeping and gnashing of teeth. One boy said to him, "Grandfather ain't got no teeth". To which the teacher replied, "Teeth will be provided." (Laughter.)

He commented on the ignorance of the Bible to-day, many people having just enough knowledge to give the answers to crossword puzzles. This was partly due to the modern tendency, which he deplored, to eliminate the troublesome in education and not to worry the child with such things as dates in history or lists of names in geography.

Miss Boyes Smith said school prayers were sometimes much too emotional. She had seen girls brought to tears, no doubt partly because they felt the statements in the prayers and hymns to apply to themselves.

MATRICULATION STANDARD.

Mr. Lewis said Scripture was regarded as of less account than other subjects because it did not count for matriculation. Boys ended to regard people who did not believe literally in the creeds they recited as hypocrites, and the one man who had told him that "mental reservation" was justifiable was a clergyman. (Laughter.)

Mr. M. V. C. Jeffreys, speaking on religion in elementary schools, asked if teachers of different denominations were likely to trust one another sufficiently to combine to give truly Christian teaching. The quality of religious instruction was on the whole poor, with dull repetitive mechanical lessons often given with a gruoby Bible and tattered books of hymns. The Scripture lesson should not be the occasion for an assumption of an unusual manner or peculiar tone of voice in which both teacher and pupils pretended to be something that each knew the other was not. (Laughter.) He deplored morbid preoccupation with human depravity and the burden of sin. The small boy who asked leave to recite in place of his usual prayer a nursery rhyme, "because it would amuse Jesus," had in him the true spirit of worship.

Mr. Jeffreys pointed to the danger of indoctrination. The head master of a secondary school provoked his sixth form to rebellious agnosticism by his constant assertion of a peculiarly rigid kind of piety. Another head master preached agnosticism with fanatical zeal, with the result that the senior boys were carried off into willing captivity by the local minister of religion.—"Manchester Guardian."

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MILLIONAIRE'S PETITION DISMISSED

Sequel To Prem Kaur's Allegations Of Solitary Confinement

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

The District Magistrate of Lahore has dismissed with costs the petition filed under Section Five of the Lunacy Act by Rai Bahadur Benaresidas, millionaire of Ambala, praying that Prem Kaur (who claims to be his wife) be sent to a lunatic asylum as she had become mentally deranged and threw stones on passers-by, and generally behaved in a violent manner towards those about her.

After the petition was argued for two days the Magistrate called Prem Kaur and heard her statement in camera in the course of which she is understood to have repudiated Benarsidass' allegations, adding that she with her three children, was wrongfully confined in a solitary cell for 48 hours without meals and she only secured her freedom through smuggling two letters, one to her father and the other to her counsel.—A. P.

NEW SCHEME FOR SLUM DWELLERS

Expert Suggests Building Of Two New Towns Near London

LONDON, (By Mail).

There is a Sheffield builder named Mr. Charles Boot who wants to built two new towns near London at the cost of £19,450,000 and house 250,000 London slum dwellers.

And Mr. Boot is no novice in the building line. According to the "Daily Express," he has built 30,000 houses in the last twelve years; has rebuilt much of the "devastated area" in France; and is now completing a £5,000,000 contract for Greece.

Tentative plans were announced recently for a gigantic slum clearance in London during next ten years. About 250,000 people were to be rehoused at an estimated cost of £35,000,000.

CHEAPER SCHEME

Now Mr. Boot says he can save the London County Council £15,000,000 by building two new towns near the metropolis with hundreds of £275 working-class houses. He says the land could be bought for £100 an acre compared with the £20,000 to £50,000 an acre land which London boroughs have bought for rebuilding sites.

The most interesting feature of Mr. Boot's scheme is a proposal to transport the inhabitants of the new towns to and from their work in swift overhead "rail-planes."

He is studying the George Bennie rail-plane system at Milnhavie, near Glasgow. The railcars have a speed of fifty to sixty miles an hour and can carry 12000 passengers an hour. They could be erected over existing railway tracks.—Reuter.

RACE AGAINST TIME

Move To Excavate Egyptian Antiquities

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"It will be a race against time," said Mr. Walter Bryan Emery (Director of the Archaeological Survey of Nubia under the Egyptian Department of Antiquities) who, with his wife has sailed from Birkenhead in the Blue Funnel liner Memnon, for Egypt, to continue his investigations.

Mr. Emery, who will be assisted by Mr. L. P. Kirwan, of London, explained that excavations of the upper reaches of the Nile will be continued until the ground is covered by water at the great Aswan dam. The work can only be done in the winter, and therefore excavations can only be made during the last months before the waters of the Nile collected behind the huge new dam from a lake 200 miles in length.

FIFTH CENTURY TOMBS UNTOUCHED

"During my previous work I saw a number of mounds which other explorers and archaeologists had ignored," added Mr. Emery. "Some of the tombs are of about 500A.D., and in our previous discoveries we found evidence of the survival of the old Egyptian religious ideas and customs long after everybody else had forgotten all about them. There will be 400 specially selected Egyptians assisting us."

Mrs. Emery will classify and clean any interesting objects which are found. The British members of the party will live in a sailing ship moored alongside a bank of the Nile.

The damming of the Nile for irrigation purposes has already resulted in the flooding of many historical remains, including the islands of Philae, where the famous temples are now submerged for the greater part of the year.—Reuter.

MAN WHO BUILT AN EMPIRE

Tombstone Clue May End Long Search

BELGRADE, (By Mail).

A clue which may lead to the discovery of the body of one of Serbia's national heroes, whose burial place has been sought for centuries, has been found.

This clue is a tombstone, discovered by chance. An archaeologist excavating the remains of the Little Studenitza monastery near Petch took refuge from the heat in the shade of a mosque nearby.

He began to read inscriptions in some old Christian tombstones built into the wall of the Mosque. To make this easier, he scraped away some plaster and saw the words:

"Sefan Prvi Tzar,"

This was the official name of the great Tzar Dushan, who extended the Mediaeval Serbian Empire until it included half the Balkan peninsula.

It was known that he was buried in the Monastery of the Holy Archangel, near Prizren—but no trace of his tomb can be found there.

Now it is thought that his body must have been moved from Prizren, when the Turks took it, and carried it to Petch.

As the tombstones used for building the Mosque came from the catacombs or the Little Studenitza Monastery, it is hoped that hhe remains of the hero will be found there. The catacombs have not yet been explored.

Stephen Dushan, who ruled from 1336 to 1356, subjugated the greater part of the Balkan peninsula and wished to weld Serbia, Belgaria and Byzantium into an Empire strong enough to resist the Turks.

He died before he could carry out this plan and Serbia herself finally became tributary to Sultan.—Reuter.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME

(Continued from page 1).

mics, so far as they affect him, more than many of the wise and learned gentlemen who go to the Round Table Conferences and the like, because the latter live entirely in the upper regions, and know little or nothing of the soil, and those who live on it.

The urgent and definite action that is called for to-day to give bread to the masses is the achievement of Independence and divesting of the vested interests. In no other way will the masses have relief.

Q. What is your immediate programme? Are you content that the Congress should drift as at present?

A. My correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi has made it clear that generally he agrees with the objective of bringing about an equalisation in the social order by the divesting of vested interests. It is true as pointed out by him that our outlook is temperamentally not alike but fundamentally we aim at the same thing. Gandhiji is far more interested in methods and believes that if right methods are pursued inevitably the right result will follow. Personally I feel it is also necessary to have the full objective always in view. As far as the methods are concerned, I have agreed in the past and I agree now wholly with the fundamental basis of Gandhiji's methods of carrying on the struggle. Personally I would like to develop the economic programme in greater detail so that people may have a clear vision. Our struggle is fundamentally a national struggle because all countries under foreign domination are bound to be nationalistic before anything else.

SELF-SEEKING GROUPS

But nationalism often covers a multitude of conflicts and even I am sorry to say self-seeking groups and individuals. An economic programme helps in clearing issues and allowing everyone to realise exactly where he and his class and group stand. Gandhiji has repeatedly made it clear that the struggle should be continued till the full objective of the Congress is achieved. He has also said that he is always willing to explore the avenue of peace. Some people think that there is a contradiction in these two statements but this has always been Mahatma Gandhi's attitude. Even at the height of the struggle he has always said that he is prepared for peace because he is a man of peace as well as a born civil resister. This can only mean that any final ptace can only be achieved when the full objective is gained. There may of course be what may be called provisional settlements or truces such as the Delhi truce.

CLASS STRUGGLE

Speaking of Class Struggle in India, the Pandit said: "Some people are accused of fomenting class struggles. Usually this accusation is made by those fortunate individuals who happen to belong to the classes on top and are prosperous. As a matter of fact, class struggle have always existed and exist to-day, all over the world. People interested in maintaining the "status quo", try to hide this fact. In order to understand the present position in the world, or in any country, this cloak has to be removed, and the real facts seen. These facts disclose that some classes dominate the social order, and exploit other classes. Class struggle is not thus created but recognised, and the remedy for it is then sought in the ending of that exploitation.

KILLED BY A JOKE

BERLIN, (By Mail.)

A girl at Schoenebeck, on the Elbe, received a parcel containing a wreath and a piece of paper with a grave and a cross drawn on it and the words: "Your time has come. Join me. Your stepsister Lotte."

Within two hours she was dead from a heart attack.

The police are now looking for the "joker."—Reuter.

INDIAN STUDENT'S SUCCESS

Secures First Class Diploma In Printing

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Mr. Keshav Lal Dev is returning to India fully qualified for the printing profession.

He has secured a first class diploma from the Leeds University in General Printing and Allied Trades, as well as in Reproduction Printing Processes, a rare distinction.

He completed the scheduled four-year course in three years.

The young Indian has also undergone a special course of training in the London School of Photograph Engraving.

By the help of the High Commissioner for India, Mr. Dev was also able to have a few months training in H. M.'s Ordinance Survey Office Headquarters (Southampton)—far the biggest organisation of its kind in the British Empire.—Reuter.

PUFFED SLEEVES OF OSTRICH FEATHERS

Fashion Notes From Paris And Hollywood

PARIS, (By Mail).

Fur sleeves are being introduced with women's tweed suits. Full puffed sleeves executed in Ostrich feathers—or osprey feathers—are a feature of evening gowns.

Crushed velvet is popular for day wear, with blouses of fine white lawn.

Something new or old—in evening frocks is the narrow little bustle, which causes the dress to fall in "cascado" fashion.

HOLLYWOOD HAT FASHION.

The film stars hats this autumn are expected to be small and flat. Many of them will be in velvet, and Many in felt.

Miss Lilyan Tashman predicts that berets will be popular. "They will be larger berets, the kind you can pull into the shape of your head," she says, "They will be smart looking and not necessarily of a strictly sports type.

"The small hats will be distinguished by their trimming bows and ornaments will be unusually smart. I think you will even find flowers on some small hats."—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S BULGING CORN BINS

Soviet Claims Good Grain Deliveries

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

The high yield of the grain deliveries from this year's crop are the feature of the present harvest, states the Tass Agency. According to reports from the collective farms in the Kharkoff and Leningrad regions, the August programme of grain deliveries has been more than fulfilled before the expiry of the scheduled time.

In the Moldavian republic, states the official agency, harvesting has fulfilled the August plan for grain deliveries while some districts have already fulfilled their programme for the year. Spartack, the German district in the Odessa region, has fulfilled its year's programme of grain deliveries before the scheduled time.

In certain localities the elevators are reported to be overloaded with grain.—Reuter.

"HELLO, DAVIE" "HALLO, TOM"

Scot Meets Scot After 34 Years

DALBY, Queensland, (By Mail.)

Mr. T. Paterson, who is at present leading the Federal Country Party, came from Scotland long ago.

He was visiting Cooranga North, and was told that Councillor David McQuaker would preside at his meeting.

"I knew a David McQuaker in Ayr", he said.

"I wonder if this is my old acquaintance."

Then they came face to face. "Hello, Davie;" "Hello Tom" and then a torrent of inquiries from one another.

They had worked in the same office in a worsted mill in Ayr as young men, but had not met for 34 years.—Reuter.

BOOKS RECEIVED

GUJARATI.

"Kavya Mangala," by Sundaram. Mani Shanker Somanath Bhatt, Nand Bhuvan, Raopura, Baroda. Re. 1/8.

"Ila Kavyo" by Chandravadan Chimanlal Mehta Manishanker Somanath Bhatt, Raopura, Baroda Rs. 2.

O'DUFFY WINS GAME OF HIDE-AND-SEEK

Irish Blue Shirt Chief-Holds Meeting Of followers Outwitting Free State Civic Guards

By a neat ruse General O'Duffy the leader of the Irish Blue Shirts, foiled large Government forces and addressed about 5,000 of his Blue Shirt followers at Bandon, Co. Cork, in mail week.

The Government had prohibited the meeting at the memorial which marks the spot where Michael Collins was killed in ambush at Beal-na-Blagh, Co. Cork, a desolate spot in the heart of the mountains.

Nothing was left to chance, says "News of the World." A body of police, numbering about 500, was brought into the district, and all roads leading to Crookstown—where the procession was supposed to have assembled—and to Beal-na-Blagh were closed.

The Government also sent a detachment of military and an armoured car to stand by, and the police were in touch by wireless with the military training camp at Fermoy, from where they could have obtained military armoured cars and machine-guns had they been needed.

COUNCIL AT MIDNIGHT.

General O'Duffy, with Mr. Ernest Blythe, who was Vice-President of the Executive Council in the Cosgrave Government, motored into the little town of Bandon after midnight and made their headquarters at a local hotel.

Although the general had motored hundreds of miles, immediately he reached Bandon he went into conference with officers of various brigades of the Blue Shirts who had been awaiting his arrival.

He slept only a few hours, and was up early in the morning and again in conference with his officers.

Eventually General O'Duffy, accompanied by his bodyguard, left the hotel in a private car and started on the road which leads to Crookstown.

Two light cars shot out of the yard of the hotel.

In the first—a car of exceptionally high speed—was General O'Duffy and his personal bodyguard.

In the second car were members of the National Guard who had been specially selected for their courage and knowledge of the districts, to be constantly with the general.

The two cars raced up the rugged hill leading towards Crookstown.

Waiting near the hotel were also two fast cars filled with detectives of the Free State Police Force who had been deputed to watch General O'Duff's movements.

The moment they saw the other two cars they rushed after them and hung on to the tail of the second car.

The road was so narrow that it was almost impossible for two cars to pass, and the second car slowed down to a speed of eight or ten miles an hour, thus preventing the cars containing the detectives from passing.

By this time General O'Duffy's car had gone ahead at a great speed

DETECTIVES IN DESPAIR!

The decoy car kept the detectives' cars behind it until reaching cross-roads.

Then it turned to the left along a narrow mountain lane.

The detectives evidently thought this was a ruse to put them off General O'Duffy and instead of following the decoy car they went at a high speed along the tortuous road to Crookstown.

Soon, however, they found themselves in a dilemma.

The road was so narrow that it was practically impossible to turn back, and after a consultation they decided to try to trace General O'Duffy on another road.

They traversed roads almost impassable for motor-cars, and at last they gave up in despair.

The fact was that General O'Duffy had made a detour, and came back on a main road into Bandon, where he had arranged to meet his followers.

He addressed about 5,000 of them without the slightest interruption.

When told that large crowds had gathered on the outskirts of the police cordon near Crookstown, General O'Duffy decided to go to speak to them.

He went along the road, but immediately on reaching the police cordon he was stopped.

Getting out of the car he spoke to a large number of followers who had been awaiting his arrival.

He was not interfered with by the police, and later his supporters left by various routes, General O'Duffy himself returning to Bandon.

DE VALERA'S ADVICE TO HIS FOLLOWERS.

Speaking at Ennis, Mr. de Valera appealed for order.

He said they could not afford disturbances. That was why they had put the Public Safety Act into operation.

"It is only in disturbances," he added "that the enemies of our country will find comfort. Disorder and disturbances are the one thing that can destroy all our plans for the country.

"We want you to be no party to any disturbances. If there are meetings of our opponents, the proper thing to do if you are not prepared to listen quietly, is to keep away.

"If we are going to have a democracy, we must be prepared to allow others to have the same voice we demand for ourselves. If you don't accept the discipling of the elected Government, then you will have disturbances. Maintain order, and co-operate with the Government in maintaining order."

700 MILES TO CURE A DOG

Dash By Aeroplane By Vet. Surgeon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

After receiving four long-distance telephone calls, Dr. Irvin Cashell, a veterinary surgeon here, flew 700 miles to Brooklyn, Maine, to treat a prize Samoyed dog.

A special aeroplane had to be chartered for the journey.—Reuter

VICTORIA'S 100th BIRTHDAY STAMP

MELBOURNE, Aug. 17.

Special pictorial stamps are being printed in conection with the Victorian Centenary next year.

These stamps will be used on overseas correspondence to "Tell the World" about the centenary.—Reuter.

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(Guaranteed perfect pure—the local table Salt at an economics price. Supplied to the Army
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Why allow FLATULENCE to victimise you?

this most distressing form of indigestion can be relieved in 20 minutes now by

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Hundreds of men and women have proved its wonderful properties and cured themselves of Flatulence, Nausea, Heartburn and other unpleasant forms of Indigestion due to stomach acidity.

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Socialist Demonstration Against Fascism

Paris Congress Calls On Free Peoples To Unite Against War Danger

The International Socialist Congress on Fascism and War held at Paris in mail week passed by 291 votes the following resolution:—

1. All the Socialist parties to organise mass demonstrations against Fascism during the week in which November 9, the anniversary of the German Revolution of 1918, falls.

2. All the Socialist parties to give expression to their solidarity with the victims of Fascism, with the wives and children of the imprisoned comrades, with the refugees by furthering with all their resources the work of relief for the victims of German Fascism organised by the Matteotti Fund.

3. The Labour and Socialist International should take par in every endeavour directed towards strengthening the moral and material boycott of Hitlerism.

4 That the L.S.I shall call upon free peoples to unite against the war danger constituted by the German and Italian Fascist regimes.

The L.S.I. calls upon democratic Governments to bring before the League of Nations all the problems raised by the victory of Hitlerism which threatens the peace of Europe, especially the rearmament of Germany and the steps taken against Austria and the people of Danzig, whose liberties have been guaranteed in their Constitution and by international agreement.

The Conference recognises for Germany as well as for all other countries. the claim to equality of rights, and it declares against any rearmament of the military structure which holds the German people in subjection.

WAR DANGERS

5. The L. S. I. appeals for a struggle against the dangers of war, which have multiplied. The workers of the democratic countries must not submit to the temptation of the idea of war, even if war is described to them as the means of emancipating enslaved peoples.

The teachings of history go to prove that the war undertaken as a war of emancipation against despotism ends by treaties of an imperialistic character having as a consequence the reinforcement of naitonalism in the victorious countries as well as in the defeated countries, and running the risk of creating still more trouble. If notwithstanding the resistance of the workers, war still breaks out, the workers of the countries involved in the struggle, even those of the countries attacked, would have none the less the two-fold duty—on the one hand of preserving the full independence and liberty of action of their organisations and on the other hand of maintaining their relations with the internationalists with a view to working for the earliest possible cessation of hostilities.

The conference expresses its conviction that in the face of the peril to civilisation of the growing wave of Nationalist Fascism it is necessary to unify international action and to ensure greater solidarity and closer co-ordination in the action of the workers of all countries. It rejects all concesion to Nationalism and any compromise with it

Eighteen delegates voted against and five abstained. says the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The eighteen delegates voted for a more "revolutionary" resolution presented by M. Zyromsky, a member of the extreme Left Wing of the French Socialist party. As could be expected, the resolution voted by the conference was the outcome of a not altogether satisfactory compromise between the doctrinaire Marxists and the more practical Socialists, who are prepared to appeal in the name of democracy to a wider audience in the fight against Fascism.

SECRET OF THE VACUUM

Sending Electricity Half Round World

FLORENCE, ALABAHA, (By Mail.)

Transmission of electric current half way round the globe may be possible if success crowns an experiment which the Tennessee Valley authority is now conducting in a secluded laboratory.

This was disclosed by Mr. David E. Illienthan, an official who said its success hinged on the use of a vacuum in sending power great distances. Its perfection, he said, would revolutonize the electric world.

The chief obstacle in long distance power transmission lies in the fact that the farther it goes, the more the energy is diminished. Mr. Lilienthal explained that it was hoped that the experiment would overcome this difficulty.

A former Alabama Rhodes Scholar, whose name was not made known, is conducting the research. —Reuter.

RIFLE SHOOTING

37 Bulls Eyes By Victorian Rifleman

MELBOURNE, (By Mail.)

Gordon Pearson of the Ballarat Rifle Club at a meeting here scored possibles at 300, 500 and 600 yards range, recording thirth-seven bulls eyes at the three ranges.

This is claimed as a rifle shooting record.

The shooting was done with the new regulation short barrelled rifle, and Pearson cut down his old long-barrelled rifle to the stipulated length just before going to the ranges.

He did not have a practice shot. He has been shooting for many years, beginning as a boy of fifteen.—Reuter.

A 5-3 INCH EGG

FLEMINGTON, New Jersey, (By Mail.)

A hen here has laid an egg with three yolks, two contained within an outer shell, and one in an egg within the egg. The egg was five inches long and three inches through its greatest diameter. It weighed 8-3/4 ounces.—Reuter.

"MOST BEAUTIFUL HUSBANDS" CONTEST!

LOGAN, Iowa, (By Mail.)

The Harrison County Farm Bureau here has organised a "most beautiful husband" contest.—Reuter.

COMPELLED TO EARN LIVING

Film Hopes Of "Fatty" Arbuckle's Widow

HOLLYWOOD, (By Mail).

Mrs. Roscoe Arbuckle, widow of the famous comedian "Fatty" Arbuckle, has come to Hollywood to seek success in the film industry.

She is known professionally as Addie McPhail.

"Although I sorrow at my husband's death", said Mrs. Arbuckle, "I am faced with the necessity of earning my living and I turn to the screen hoping that my years of experience as an actress may be put to good use."

"Fatty Arbuckle, who at one time received £200 a day, died on June 29. In applying for letters of Administration, Mrs. Arbuckle said recently that her husband left personal property which "does not exceed 2,000 dollars (£400 at par)" in value, and no real estate.—Reuter.

PRISONER STEALS POLICEMEN'S PAY

BELGRADE, (By Mail.)

An iron safe in the police station at Koter, containing the pay of all the police force, vanished.

Not a trace was found until the chief of police himself took up the case. Then he discovered:—

A youngman of great strength, in prison for theft, was so well behaved that he was allowed to move freely about the police station during the day.

When he knew that the money for the policemen's pay was in the safe, he carried the safe into a room in the basement, broke it open and took the money.

The only thing not revealed is the whereabouts of the money. It is believed that it has been taken out of the prison by two men who have just finished their sentences.—Reuter.

DOG'S GOLD TOOTH

PATTERSON, New Jersey, (By Mail.)

A Belgian police dog has become a naturalised American citizen. He has been supplied with a gold tooth to replace one broken when he was hit by a motor-car.—Reuter.

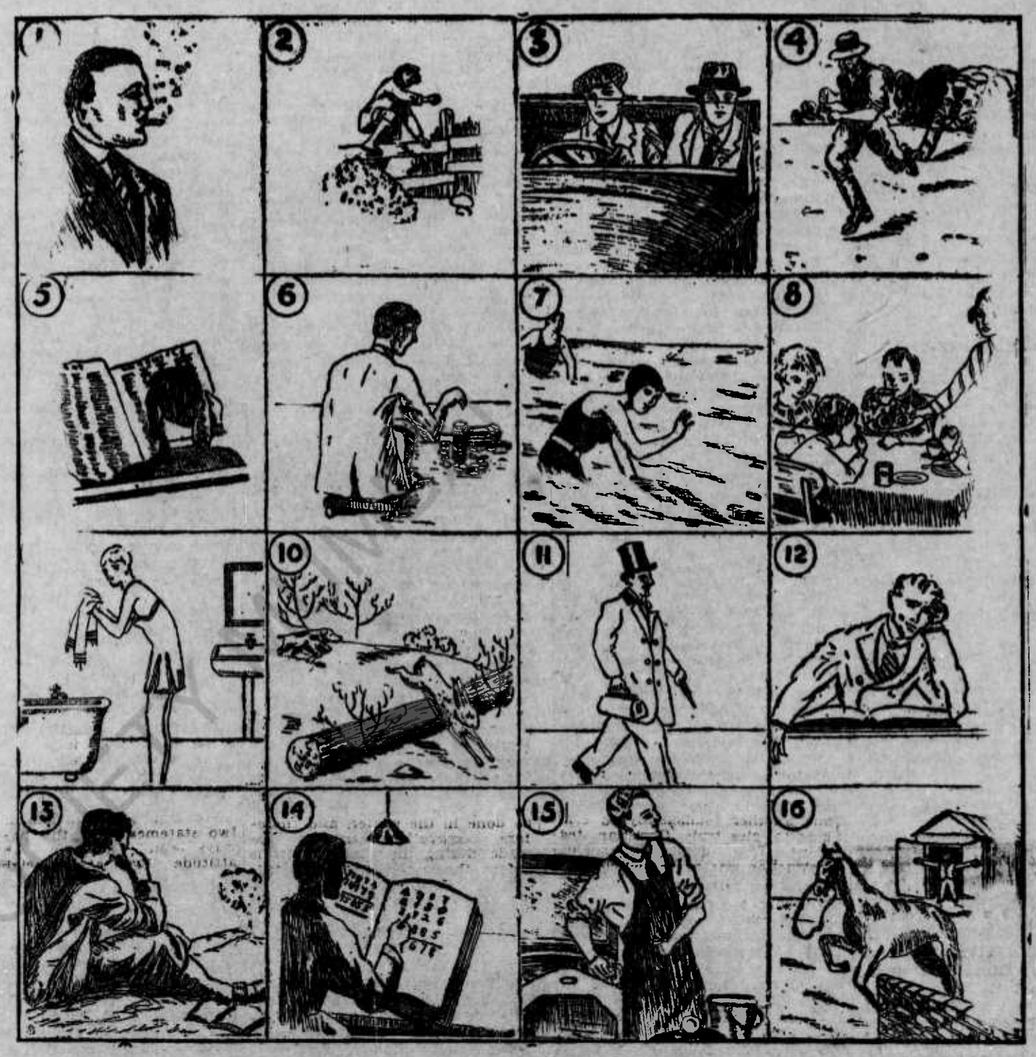
Nadlad, Sept. 15—The leaders of the Baj Khedwal Bania community in the Kaira District have decided to honour Mr. Himmatlal M. Dave of Mahudha in recognition of his achieving the distinction of being the first Baj Khedwal aviator in India.—A. P.

WHAT CAN THEY BE DOING?

COMPETITION

1st PRIZE	2nd PRIZE	3rd PRIZE
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100

AND Rs. 200 IN CONSOLATION PRIZES



Here is a Competition that will appeal to all. Its Keynote is Simplicity. Only SIXTEEN PICTURES with just SIXTEEN CLUES. All you have to do is to apply the right Clue to the right Picture. For example Picture No. 1 shows a man smoking. On glancing down the List of Clues, you come across the word "SMOKING," No. 3, and this is the correct answer. Now get to work on the remaining Fifteen and secure a substantial Prize.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right Clues for the Pictures, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the appropriate Number of the illustration. as shown in the example. Do not enter the words of the clue.
2. When you have filled in all the clues, add your full name and address, enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS and post it to the

COMPETITION MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd.
Post Box No. 706,
Bombay.

Competitors submitting their entries by REGISTERED POST must direct the same to the address given in Rule 4.

3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.
4. Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle," Red House, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and obtain receipts for the same. Cash will be accepted at the Counter.
5. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on **29TH SEPT. 1933.** Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.
6. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.
7. All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.
8. Results will be announced in our issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the **5TH OCTOBER, 1933.**

This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

COMPLETE LIST OF CLUES.

(1) Reading	(9) Walking
(2) Bathing	(10) Running
(3) Smoking	(11) Washing
(4) Driving	(12) Calculating
(5) Chasing	(13) Eating
(6) Thinking	(14) Escaping
(7) Leaping	(15) Counting
(8) Cleaning	(16) Resting

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Picture	No. of Clue.	No. of Picture	No. of Clue.
1	3	9	
2		10	
3		11	
4		12	
5		13	
6		14	
7		15	
8		16	

Name.....

Address.....

REMEMBER:—(1) Registered Covers to be sent to Office **Address and not to POST BOX.**

(2) Local Competitors may pay **cash instead of Stamps at the Counter.**

Atlantic Air Line In 1934

Principal Powers Make Bid For Traffic Industry Across Ocean

It will soon be a hundred years since Samuel Cunard sent the first liner, the Britannia, from Liverpool to New York.

And next year Atlantic history will be made again. The first air-liner will fly across the ocean, says Sir Alan Cobham in the "Sunday Express."

But will it be a British flying-boat that will make the first crossing? Just as that first Cunarder gave Britain Atlantic supremacy, will a British craft, manned by British airmen and British engineers, give us the lead in a new phase of world travel?

Even now the principal Powers are scrambling to be first in on the great Atlantic air traffic industry which will begin in 1934.

Britain looks like being last.

America is early in the field.

Behind her efforts is one of the most important young men in the United States—Juan Terry Trippe, thirty-five-year-old courageous president of Pan-American Airways.

The flight which Colonel Lindbergh has been making from New York up the American mainland to Newfoundland and Greenland is designed to see that the United States secures a big share of the traffic.

THE ARCTIC ROUTE.

Pan-American Airways, which run a marvellous system of air routes down the American seaboard through two continents and throughout the States and South America, are behind his flight.

Concessions have been secured to operate the Arctic route via Greenland and Iceland. This route seems for the moment the most likely one.

It involves short sea crossings of not more than 600 miles, with many landing places both afloat and ashore.

But President Trippe has not committed himself to the Arctic route. He confidently states that "any trade route in the world can be flown with the equipment now at hand."

And he is preparing that equipment.

Airplanes—the first of six mighty flying boats—will be ready this autumn.

Pilots—men with experience who have flown all over North and South America.

Money—Pan-American Airways receive £1,300,000 a year from fat U.S. airmail contracts.

SECRETIVE.

Juan Terry Trippe is secretive about all his plans. He is the man in all the world Britain has most to fear.

Descendant of a family of sea voyagers, he has salt water in his blood. He controls the world's largest air service from an office on the fifty-ninth floor of the Chrysler Building in Manhattan, looking down on the harbour.

He has at his desk corner an enormous mariner's globe. He calls his latest flying-boats "clippers."

Keep your eye on Juan Terry Trippe.

France has just launched a 22-ton flying-boat which is reputed to have a speed of 137 m.p.h, and which can carry forty passengers for 5,000 miles without refuelling.

It is true that this is destined for the South Atlantic trade, but France is almost sure to turn her attention with similar types to the North Atlantic, where her ships also operate.

Germany, which built the world's largest flying-boat, the twelve-engined Do.-X—a boat which has already visited America—can improve on this.

When I saw it on the Rhine last autumn one of her officers explained to me that the design was seven years old and the boat itself four years old.

Italy, proud, restless and ambitious, has just sent an armada of twenty-four sea planes to America and back.

Can it be doubted that she will not use the lessons of that flight for the furtherance of plans to enter this new market?

Britain unfortunately, is doing nothing to provide the aircraft for Atlantic traffic.

Our R.A.F. flying-boats are superior to anything turned out by any other country.

A squadron of them toured the Baltic long ago. Another squadron flew to Singapore and round Australia without any fuss or publicity.

We have in the six-engined Short flying-boat the world's largest military aircraft of its type.

But we have only one, and it belongs to the R.A.F. It was not built for civil flying.

ECONOMY.

We have the best flying-boat experience, and our boats are in better ocean-going condition than any. But all this is military aviation.

Two years ago a forty-seater flying-boat was laid down by Vickers for the Air Ministry.

It was to have at least six engines. It was to have seats in the wings. It would have had useful range.

But building was stopped when the economy campaign raged a year and more ago. And nothing has been done about it since.

We are alive, however, to the importance of the Atlantic air trade in some respects.

A conference was recently held in Newfoundland which was attended by our Director of Civil Aviation (Colonel F. C. Shelmerdine) regarding harbour facilities for aircraft.

The Arctic air survey has contributed much useful information regarding meteorological conditions for the Arctic route. Much of this route will pass over British territory.

The conquest of the Atlantic has taken longer than that of any other air route because it presents more difficulties.

The stretch of 3,000 miles of water can present the most treacherous weather, with winds up to 100 m.p.h.

There are dangers of ice formation on the wings. There are risks of changes of barometeric pressure which render the altimeter inaccurate.

No Atlantic flier risks flying at less than about 600 feet from the water if he cannot see it. The altimeter may be anything up to that figure out of true reckoning.

The provision of wireless with ample range will enable the ocean-going aircraft to fly round storm areas. Ice has been found to form on the wings between certain temperatures only.

The greater perfection of instrument flying will overcome other difficulties.

The ideal aircraft for the Atlantic is undoubtedly the multi-engined flying-boat of great range and high speed. It must be able to cruise at 150 m.p.h. to 200 m.p.h.

The business man must be able to embark after breakfast at a British airport and step ashore at New York fifteen hours later, refreshed and not weary.

12 ENGINES.

The flying-boat will not need the many luxuries to be found in the Atlantic liner. The traveller will want only good meals and a comfortable berth for a sleep.

Given twelve engines, the flying-boat will fly on eight. Small repairs will be made during flight. Engineers wil be able to move about in the wings to attend to them.

It is essential that Great Britain, who was first in the development of Atlantic sea-borne traffic, should be leading in the new race for the Atlantic "air-ferry."

It is essential that the Air Ministry should allot funds in its next estimates for the construction of flying-boats suitable for the Atlantic.

It is essential that more pilots should have experience of operating them.

If this is not done during the coming year we shall find others bridging the ocean before us.

SIR ALAN COBHAM, K.B.E., A.F.C

WONDER CLOCK WORKS AGAIN

Damage Of 1918 Revolution Repaired

BERLIN, (By Mail.)

The wonder-clock of the former Imperial Palace of Potsdam is working again.

This clock was half-destroyed during the revolution of November 1918 and was displayed to visitors as beyond repair. A Berlin clockmaker named Franz Stegemann, however, persuaded the authorities to allow him to try to mend it. He worked on the clock for 160 hours and is now able to announce that it goes perfectly.

The clock was made in 1791 and among many remarkable features it shows the exact time at which the sun will rise and set each day and has a chiming apparatus which automatically goes out of action between 9 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning. Inside the works is one wheel which takes 100 years to revolve completely and another which takes 400 years.—Reuter.

FATHER OF 27

BELGRADE, (By Mail.)

Twentyseven children, 65 grandchildren and 1 great-grandchild were present at the funeral of Raditch-Armbashitch Blaz, of Podorjak-Ratchitza.

Raditch, who was only 56, had been married twice.

His estate is being divided into 93 portions.—Reuter.

HAIR BETRAYS!

Surer Clue Than Finger-prints

CHICAGO, Illinois, (By Mail.)

Hair is more valuable than finger prints in tracing a criminal, according to Dr. Israel Castellanos, Director of the National Bureau of Identification of Havana, Cuba.

In nearly all cases of violent crime, Dr. Castellanes says, traces of hair of the victim and the criminal are left at the scene.

"By examining such hair," he adds, "We are able to determine the race and complexion of the criminal, and in some cases even the state of health."—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.
Bombay, Sept. 16.
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Sept. 17.
C/o Yokohama, Singleton, L'pool.
Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah.
Havildar, Hill, Calcutta.
Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.

LOADING.
Bombay, Sept. 16.
Steamer Arracan for Port Said (for order).

S.S. Varsova:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of Yokohama:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Yokohama sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Alavi:—The T M Coy's steamer Alavi sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Havildar:—The T M Coy's steamer Havildar sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. Shwedagon:—The I B P Coy's steamer Shwedagon sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

[illegible]
Bombay, Sept. 16.

3 Shunko Maru 5027, Osaka 16/9, O S Kaisha.
4 C/o Yokohama 4721, Bhavnagar 16/9, K Nixon & Co.
6 Mirzapore 4135 Karachi 16/9 M M & Co.
7 Sonnenfels 5299, Karachi 19/9, L Edwards.
14 Barenfels 4679, Antwerp 22/9, L Edwards.
15 Tairwe 3756-tons, S & E Africa 20/9, M M & Co.

[illegible] DOCK

3 Baroda 1888, P Fulf 20/9, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Alavi 2161, Jeddah 16/9, T Morrison & Co.
B Gazana 3191, Rangoon 22/9, M M & Co.
E Skuld 649, Bangkok N F, F F Campbell & Co.
K Jalatarang 1464, N F N F Scindia S N Co.
M Shuja 3112, N F N F T Morrison and Co.
N Jalarashmi 2681, Rangoon 17/9 Scindia S N Co.

[illegible] EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Rawalpindi 21/9 P and O S N Co.
Maldavia 28/9 P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 28/9 P and O S Co.
Viceroy of India 2/10 P and O S N Co.
Comorin 5/10 P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Kenneth, 23/9, J.F. Co.
Castalia, 27/9, G.T. Co.
C/O Malbourne 18/9 K M Co.
C/Baroda 1/10 K M Co.
Clan Ogilvy 3/10 J F Co.
C/Guildford 10/10 K N Co.
C/Canterbury 16/10 K N Co.

FROM OSLO.
Japan 2/10 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Tranenfels 18/9, Edwards Ltd.
Goldenfels 26/9, Edwards Ltd.
Fraunfels 16/10 L Edward Ltd.
Lindenfels 25/10 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Kota Baroe, 30/9, T.M. Co.

FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 2/9 L T Co.
Hilda 23/9 L T Co.
Himalaya 6/10 L T Co.
Sumatra 29/9 M Italiana.
Victoria 5/10 M Italiana.
India 23/10 M Italiana.
Tabian 21/10 T M Co.

FROM NEW YORK
City of Birmingham 26/9, F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield, 21/9, F. F. Campbell and Co.
Silvermaple, 17/9, Volkart Bros.
Knoxvill City 7/10, M M & Co.
C/Cambridge 15/10 F F Campbell.
C/Worcester 26/10 F F Campbell.
President Polk 5/10 F F Campbell.
President Adams 10/10 F F Campbell.
Salawati 13/10 Volkart Bros.

FROM [illegible]
Kidderpore 27/9 P & O S N Co.
Calcutta Maru 17/9, N Y Kaisha.
Malacca Maru 30/9, N Y Kaisha
Alaska Maru 24/9 O S Kaisha
Carthage 22/9, P & O S N Co.
Bengal Maru 18/10 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30/10 N Y Kaisha.
Tacific Maru 26/10 O S Kaisha.
Haige Maru 9/10 O S Kaisha.

FROM BRISBANE
Straithard 29/9, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN
Karanja, 23/9 M.M. and Co.
Takliwa, 7/10, M.M. and Co.
Kenya 21/10 M M and Co.

SAIL[illegible] DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.
Narkunda, 16/9 P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
C/o Yokohama 15/9, K N Co.

FOR HULL.

FOR PORT SAID.
Newton Beech N F L Drefuse & Co.
Arracan, N F Strauss & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Sonnenfels 18/9, L Edwards, Ltd.
Barenfels 22/9, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR BASRAH
Baroda 20/9, M M & Co.
Varsova 21/9, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA
Gazana N F, M M & Co.
Jalatarang NF S N Co.
Bahadur NF T M Co.

FOR DURBAN (for Order).
Greinson, N F, L Drefuse & Co.

FOR DURBAN
Tairea 20/9, M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.
Shunko Maru 19/9 O S Kaisha
Alipore N F P and O S N Co.
Calcutta Maru NF N Y Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.
Jalaputra N F S S N Co.
Nizam N F T M Co.
S.S. Gazana 14-9-33.
S.S. Skinw 14-9-33.
S.S. Dayavati 14-9-33.
S.S Sonnenfels 14-9-33.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S.S. Bhadravati 15/9/33
S.S. Baroda 16/9/33

IMPORTS.
Bombay Sept. 16.

S S Jalarashmi, Agents S S N Co., from Moulmein.—7127 bags rice; 14060 bundles teak scantlings; 1062 bags paddy; 125 bags beans.

From Rangoon.—2066 bags rice.

From Colombo:—2114 bags copra.

From Cochin.—419 bags cocoanuts, 116 bundles coir yarn.

From Calicut.—300 bags cocoanuts; 103 bales cotton waste; 61 jottas coir yarn.

From Badagara:—726 bags cocoanuts; 435 bags copra.

From Cannanore:—484 bags cocoanuts.

S S Mantua, Agents, M M & Co. from Basle.—80 drums aniline colour; 240 brls. indigo.

From Marseilles:—60 cases vermouth; 10 cases castor oil; 69 cases wine; 34 cks. aniline colour; 450 cases soap.

S S Havildar Agents, T Morrison & Co.; from Calcutta. 7101 tons bengal coal.

S S Barpeta, Agents, M M & Co., from Koweit:—3 bundles gold and silver.

From Bahrein.—4 tins gold; 5 tins pearls.

From Mohamerah:—189 bags zira; 30 bags S steins.

From Bushire.—56 bags attari; 100 bags almonds; 34 bags kernals; 186 carboys rose water; 215 bags gum; 48 bags raisin; 37 jottas assafoetida.

From B'Abbas:—16 bags zira; 29 bags almonds; 45 bundles rose buds; 92 bales cotton.

From Muscat:—1 bundle gold; 1 bundle specie; 58 crts. Pomagranates; 23 bags sardines; 3600 bags dates.

From Ormara:—15 r|s. mats.

From Karachi.—511 bags zira; 760 bag gram; 40 bags loaf sugar; 3118 bags wheat; 400 cases apricots.

S S Jalaputra, Agents, S S N Co. from Bassein.—43310 bags rice; 1200 bags paddy.

From Rangoon:—2049 bags rice.

From Colombo.—11 nongs motor tyres; 200 cylinder cocoanut oil. 3868 bags copra.

From Tuticorin.—150 cases matches; 53 bales cotton yarn.

From Cochin.—515 bags cocoanuts; 108 bundles mats; 1160 bundles coir yarn; 448 bundles coir rope; 45 cases tea.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 16.

S S City of Yokohama for. Liverpool.—700 bags linseed oil cakes and 700 bags groundnut oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg.—42 bags gum olibonum, E. Valimohamed & Co.; 11 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons.

For Gothenburg.—30 bales cotton fly, L. O. Vora.

For Antwerp.—2100 bags crushed bones, J. Rahimtoola & Co.

For Rotterdam.—35 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons; 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Arracan for Port Said:—38400 bags groundnuts, and 1204 bags linseed, Strauss & Co.

S S Burdwan for Shanghai.—400 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Dairen.—500 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.

S S Atlas Maru for Osaka.—20 tons tin clipping, M G Abdulhusein & Co.

TO IMPROVE LIVESTOCK

Humanitarian Conference Will Be Held At Charotar In Cold Weather

NADIAD, Sept. 15.
(By Mail)

The Charotar Humane Society has resolved to hold a Gujarat Humanitarian Conference in cold weather to focus public attention on the benefits accruing to agriculture and silk supply from better breeding of agricultural and milch cattle.

Simultaneously with the Conference "Sammelans" of cultivators, Maldharis and rabarees will be held.

An effort will be made to bring home to the agriculturists the advantages of conserving their resources in all classes of livestock.

A cattle show may also be held. —A. P.

DR. LESTER CHECK-MATES BANDITS

CHAKRABARTY — (By Mail.)

Dr. Edward Lasker, the middle-western chess champion, "check-mated" two bandits who attempted hold him up.

The bandits stopped his car climbed into the seat and commanded, "Don't stir and hand over your cash."

But Dr. Lasker sprang out of the car and jumped in front of passing motorists to attract attention. The would-be robbers fled.—Reuter.

OKHA PORT NEWS

The Officer, Port Okha, wires under date September 16 s.s. "Saint Andrew" Line Saint, Agents Messrs. Kalyanji Navji and Co. arrived at Port Okha on 19th instant with 7,991 tons of coal and left on 16th instant for Calcutta. S.S. Clan Sinclair, line Clan, Agents Messrs Pestonji Bhicaji, arrived at Port Okha on 16th with 377 tons of cargo.—A. P.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Sept. 16.
London, Sept. 16.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt September sellers 19/41-2.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Jan./April selles 20/6.

BREATHE YOUR COLD AWAY

With

The inhaling of the antiseptic vapour of VAPEX at the first onset of a cold cleanses the breathing passages and destroys the germs at their point of entry into the system.

Laboratory tests and seventeen years of actual use have proved that VAPEX quickly kills germs which cause cold, influenza etc. and restores the system to normal health. Vapex is pleasant and refreshing—so much so that many people make a habit of putting a daily drop on their handkerchiefs. And at night-time, a drop on their pillows gives them protection or relief while they sleep.

Of all Chemists

Save Your Income Tax

BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co**
Incorporated Certified Accountants
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185
OFFICE :-
M. P. Barin Building, Pydhony, Bombay.

THE FOUNDATION

The foundation of individual and national economic independence lies in Life Insurance. Such insurance should be effected with a genuine Indian

BUY INDIAN

Life Office. The "Hindusthan," the purely Indian Life Office, satisfies all the conditions and offers unimpeachably secure, sound and solid Policies.

Hindusthan Buildings, Calcutta.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOC., LD.
CALCUTTA.
Bombay Branch:—COMMISSARIAT BLDG., Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING
7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA

New Business Completed during 1932
Rs 1,55,61,720

Largest Company amongst purely INDIAN MANAGED Life Insurance Offices.

Minimum Rates	Maximum Benefits
CLAIMS PAID OVER	Rs. 1,00,00,000
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED	Rs. 1,90,00,000

Bombay Branch:
National Insurance Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
R. G. DAS & Co.
Managers

FIRE & ACCIDENT RISK covered by
NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Bombay Representatives:—
M. P. GOKALDAS & CO., MULJI JETHA & CO.
NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. Bombay Branch.

The Easiest Way to put on weight is to take

COD-LI-LEU

A Pure Vegetable substitute for Cod-liver oil. Vitamin Contents of 1 Bottle=60 pounds of Cod-liver.

The high Vitamin Contents make all the difference!
It is the most successful substitute according to the widely published formula and has never failed!

JUVENOL LABORATORIES
P. O. BOX 4013, BOMBAY

Distributors for Bombay City & Suburb:—
MAHASUKHLAL CHIMANLAL & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SAFELY RELY ON
AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

FOREIGN TRADE OF KARACHI

Figures For August

The statistics of the foreign trade of the port of Karachi for August 1933 issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 1.16 crores, a decrease of Rs. 64 lakhs and that of exports to Rs. 1.07 crores, an increase of Rs. 42 lakhs as compared with the figures for August 1932. The progressive totals for the five months ending August 1933 show a decrease of Rs. 2.02 crores or 28 per cent. under imports, but an increase of Rs. 1.13 crores or 28 per cent. under exports.

Comparative figures of the principal imports and exports for August 1932 and 1933 are given below:—

IMPORTS.

	In August 1933 Qnty.	Value Rs.	Increase or decrease as compared with August 1932. Quantity.	Value. Rs.
Cotton manufactures	... 14,26,042	...		—51,89,706
Oils	... 9,75,130	...		— 5,28,561
Metals and ores	... 7,86,693	...		— 2,67,742
Woollen goods	... 13,48,058	...		— 1,60,816
Liquors	... 3,50,038	...		— 66,333
Cotton, twist & yarns	... 15,776	...		— 17,539
Vehicles	... 3,50,449	...		— 10,792
Machinery & mill work	... 18,40,021	...		+ 4,66,797
Sugar Tons	5,342	5,37,105	+ 1,466	+ 1,32,107

The decrease under cotton manufactures occurred in receipts of all the three main subdivisions of piece-goods, viz, grey, white and coloured. Imports of grey goods amounted to 425,000 yards valued at Rs. 57,000 as against 3 1/2 million yards valued at Rs. 6 lakhs, while those of white and coloured goods totalled 4 1/2 million yards valued at Rs. 8 lakhs and 2 1/4 million yards valued at Rs. 5 lakhs as against 19 1/2 million yards valued at Rs. 32 lakhs and 13 million yards valued at Rs. 27 lakhs, respectively, in August 1932. The total imports of cotton piece-goods during the five months ending August 1933 amounted to 74 1/2 million yards valued at Rs. 1.21 crores, showing a decrease of 47 per cent. in quantity and 51 per cent. in value as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of cotton piece-goods during the first five months of the current official year was 57 3/4 million yards valued at Rs. 98 lakhs, a decrease of 43 per cent. in quantity and 47 per cent. in value while that of Japan was 16 1/2 million yards valued at Rs. 22 lakhs, a decrease of 53 per cent. in quantity and 60 per cent. in value as compared with imports in the corresponding period of 1932-33. The decrease under oils was most noticeable in receipts of fuel oil from British Borneo, Persia and the United States of America. The decrease under metals was due to smaller arrivals of iron or steel rails, chairs and fishplates and tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought from the United Kingdom, and sleepers and keys for railways from Belgium. Imports of woollen goods decreased as the result of reduced arrivals of piece-goods from Italy. The expansion in imports of machinery occurred in receipt of sugar machinery from the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia, offset partly by reduced arrivals of electrical machinery from the United Kingdom. The improvement of 1,466 tons in the quantity of sugar imported during the month under report occurred mainly in receipts of beet sugar from the United Kingdom. The total quantity of sugar imported during the five months ending August 1933 was 26,647 tons as against 38,692 tons in the corresponding period last year.

EXPORTS.

	In August 1933. Quantity. Tons.	Value. Rs.	Increase or decrease as compared with August 1932. Quantity. Tons.	Value. Rs.
Cotton, raw	11,622	57,81,535	+6,363	+31,86,687
Wool, raw (Indian & Foreign)	2,141	17,04,152	+ 810	+ 4,67,208
Rapeseed	10,947	12,48,125	+4,541	+ 3,85,976
Skins, raw	350	3,21,748	+ 196	+ 1,68,554
Hides, raw	119	79,853	+ 82	+ 60,921
Wheat	31	2,695	+ 22	+ 1,900
Wheat flour	385	42,304	— 680	— 64,868
Barley	20	1,303	— 43	— 3,310

The increase under cotton occurred occurred in shipments to Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, Belgium and the Netherlands. Japan, on the other hand, took less, viz, 199 tons valued at Rs. 1 lakhs as against 516 tons valued at Rs. 3 lakhs in August 1932. The total quantity of Indian cotton exported during the five months ending August 1933 was 68, 933 tons (386,026 bales) as against 34,607 tons (193,797 bales) in the corresponding period of 1932-33. A feature during the current year was an export of Persian cotton, the total quantity exported so far being 155 tons valued at Rs. 1 lakhs. Germany and Japan were the only purchasers. The increase in exports of raw wool occurred mainly in shipments to the United States of America. Shipments of rapeseed increased as the result of larger purchases by Verman, France and th Netherlands. Increased shipments of goat skins to the United of America accounted for the improvement in exports of raw skins.—A P.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on the 8th September 1933.

LIABILITIES

Subscribed Capital	112500000
Capital Paid up	56250000
Reserve	52000000
Public Deposits	67181000
Other Deposits	779140000
Loans against securities per centra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	10087000
Rupees	964658000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	453064000
Other authorized securities under the Act	6931000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	25000000
Loans	28817000
Cash Credits	147360000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	17972000
Foreign Bills discounted and purchased	3052000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	25738000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	4553000
Balances with other Banks	2850000
	714343000
Cash	250315000
Rupees	964658000

The above balance sheet includes:—

	£
Deposits in London	882500
Advances and Investments in London	845800
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	217600

Percentage 29.22.
Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. Decrease.
Public Deposits	1746000
Other Deposits	11969000

ASSETS.

	Rs. Decrease.
Bank Investments	2341000
Loans	20,000
Cash Credits	4348000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Increase. 340000
Cash	Decrease. 28049000
Ways & Means Advances to the Govt. of India	Increase. 20000000

Percentage 29.22

LOANS.

London, Sept. 16.

Interest day to day loan 0-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7-days market Loan ..... 0-3/4 p.c.

LONDON BULLION MARKETS

Continent Takes Gold Supplies

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., London dated Aug. 30:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £190.169,177 on the 23rd instant, as compared with £190,162,445 on the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank of England has purchased bar gold to the total amount of £114,165.

The depreciation of sterling in terms of the gold currencies is reflected in the higher level of prices recorded during the week. The peak point of 129s/4.1/2d. is the highest quotation since 5th December, 1932, on which date the price was fixed at 130s 0-1/2d. There has been keen competition for the moderate amounts of gold offered daily in the open market during the past week, and the price has been fixed at a premium ranging from 6d to 10.1/2d over parity. The bulk of the supplies has been taken for the Continent.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce
August 24th	125s/9d.
August 25th	126s/2d.
August 26th	129s/4d.
August 28th	128s/8-1/2d.
August 29th	129s/4.1/2d.
August 30th	128s/9.1/2d.
Average	128s/0.25d.

	Equivalent value of £Sterling.
August 24th	13s/6.14d.
August 25th	13s/5.60d.
August 26th	13s/1.65d.
August 28th	13s/2.41d.
August 29th	13s/1.60d.
August 30th	13s/2.31d.
Average	13s/3.28d.

An executive order issued yesterday in Washington by President Roosevelt gave permission to the U. S. Treasury to purchase gold newly mined in the United States at a price equivalent to that ruling in the free world markets, after allowing for shipping and incidental expenses. At the same time the U. S. Treasury were granted licence to export gold acquired but there is no information yet as to whether the metal will actually be shipped from the United States.

The annual gold output of the United States is about two million ounces, approximately equalling that of Canada, or say one fifth of the Rand output.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 21st instant to mid-day on the 28th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Germany	£ 2,273
France	50,823
Iraq	12,848
U.S.A.	40,412
Mexico	151,846
Venezuela	10,812
Peru	26,500
British West Africa	62,873
British South Africa	1,543,624
Canada	516,491
British India	371,135
British Malaya	22,167
Australia	431,609
Tanganyika Territory	7,563
Other countries	250
	£3,251,226

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£412,330
Belgium	30,000
France	66,345
Austria	4,183
Other countries	2,181
	£515,039

Last week's gold shipments from Bombay comprise £17,000 on the S. S. "Tarantia" destined for London and £862,000 on the S. S. "Rajputana" of which £856,000 is consigned to London and £6,000 to Holland.

SILVER.

After minor fluctuations prices are fixed to-day at 18.1/8d and 18.3/16d showing a rise of 3/16d for cash and 1/8d for forward on the week. At the higher levels speculators have shown a disposition to sell, whilst consistent support from China has kept the undertone steady.

China has also sold, but some purchases have been effected for the Indian Bazaars. America has sold and in the afternoons has both bought and sold showing, however, little inclination to press operations.

The outlook remains unchanged with the dollar sterling exchange the main factor.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 21st instant to mid-day on the 28th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Soviet Union (Russia)	£23,500
U.S.A.	111,323
France	8,693
Canada	9,015
Gibraltar	5,200
Other countries	11,304
	£169,035

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 3,103
French Possessions in India	2,538
Netherlands	1,145
France	1,300
Other countries	3,887
	£11,973

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. standard.. Cash delivery Two months' delivery.

August 24th	17.7/8d.	18.—d.
August 25th	17.3/4d.	17.7/8d.
August 26th	17.15/16d.	18.1/16d.
August 28th	17.13/16d.	17.15/16d.
August 29th	18.— d.	18.1/8d.
August 30th	18.1/8d.	18.3/16d.
Average	17.917d.	18.031d.

IN NEW YORK (per ounce .999 fine)

August 23rd	36.5/8 cents
August 24th	36.13/16 „
August 25th	37.3/8 „
August 26th	37.1/2 „
August 28th	36.1/2 „
August 29th	37.1/8 „

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 24th instant to the 30th instant was dol. 4.67 and the lowest dol. 4.51.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 26th instant consisted of about 124,400,000 ounces in sycee, 287,500,000 dollars and 6,120 silver bars as compared with about 125,700,000 ounces on sycee, 285,000,000 dollars and 6,540 silver bars on the 19th instant.

LODNON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 16.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed 1b. Spot:—Sellers 3-11/16.

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 16.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton:—No offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton:—Sept/Oct. sellers £9-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent, ton:—Sept/Oct. sellers £9-17-6.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 16.

October 1933	9.54
December 1933	9.67
March 1934	-0.04
January 1934	9.87
May 1934	10.21
Middling Spot	9.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 16.

October	9.52
December	9.75
Middling Spot	9.47

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 16.

New York, 10-55 a.m.:
October 8Ec7bD
Market closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	34,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations Closing.

September		5.34
October	5.33	5.43
November		5.33
December		5.35
January	5.37	5.37
February		5.39
March		5.41
April		5.43
May		5.45
June		5.47
July		5.49
August		5.50
September		5.51
Middling Spot		5.48

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

SAKELLARIDIS:

October 1933	8.96
November 1933	7.07
Nover 1933	7.07
January 1934	7.15
March 1934	7.26
May 1934	7.36
June 1934	7.46
F.G.F. Spot	7.36

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 16

BROACH (Good Staple):

Fully Good	4.45
Fine	4.60
Superfine	4.75

OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):

Good	4.63
Fine	4.78
Choice	4.93

BENGAL:—

Good	3.62
Fine	3.70
Superfine	3.83

SCINDE:—

Good	3.72
Fine	3.82
Superfine	3.92

London Stock Exchanges closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 16.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	18-5/16
Forward	18-3/8

GOLD.

London, Sept. 16.

Gold bars fine per oz. £6:10:5

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 16.

Bank Bills 3 Months Market Rate	0-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 Months Market Rate	0-11/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 Months Market Raete	2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months Market Rate	2½ p.c. to 3 p c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 16.

T.T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.20
Amsterdam	7.82½
Brussels	22.68
Madrid	37.71
Milan	60.03
Berne	16.29½
Paris	80.62
Prague	106.81
New York	4.69-3/4

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 16.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: Sept/Oct. sellers £11-5-0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton. Sept/Oct. sellers £10-15-0.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton: Sept/Oct. sellers £11-13-0.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 16.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels—Sellers 23/6 Sep.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels—Sellers 22/6 Sep/Oct.
Wheat South Australian Parcels—Sellers 25/6 Sept.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Sept. 16.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Stnndard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—
September per cwt 7/7-1/2 Sellers.
C & F Bombay—
September per cwt 7/5-1/4 Sellers.
C & F Karachi:—
September per cwt 7/5-1/4 Sellers.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	73 0 0
Attock Cil Co. Ltd.	0 12 6
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 p c Preference	0 9 9
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord. Stock	89 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 14 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 5 6
Canadian Eagle Cil Co.	0 10 3
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	1 4 6
East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord.	1 4 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 2 6
Hongkong & Shanghai Banks. Corpn.	130 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 11 3
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 6
Indian Iron & Steel 7 1/2 p c Debs.	95 0 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 6 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	3 16 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 8 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p c Deb,	74 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p c Debentures	110 0 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p c 'B' Debs. 1939/50	108 0 0
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	53 10 0
Cables & Wireless 7 1/2 p c Ord. A Stock	29 15 0
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock	dollar 17.75
Lon. Mid. & Scot. Rly. 4 c Pref. 1923	46 0 0
San Paulo Coffee 7 1/2 (1926)	40 10 0

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1/4

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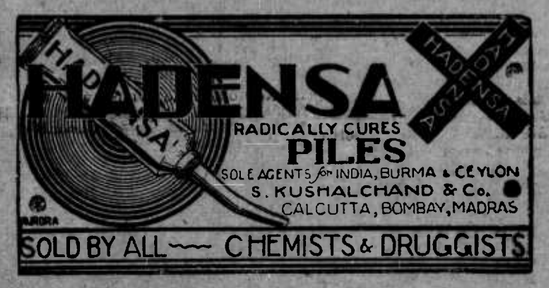
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BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1933

Tragic Sequel To World's Fastest Motor Race

R. A. F. Bomber's Crash Results In Midget Being Burnt To Death, Driver Sustaining Serious Injuries & Car CompletelyBurnt Out

(Special Cable).

BROOKLANDS, Sept. 16.

Five hundred miles race, the world's fastest long distance motor race was nearly marred by tragedy at the close where a Royal Air Force bomber crashed this morning.

Towards the end of the race M. G. Midget turned somersault and began blazing furiously. Driver Watson was saved from horrible death being thrown out but was taken to hospital badly burned sustaining facial injuries. He is in a grave condition.

The car was completely burnt out. Competitors had to apply brake violently to avoid blazing wreck.

The race was won by E. R. Hall driving M. G. Magnette.

Time: 4 hrs. 36 mts. and 23 secs., average being 106 point 53 miles per hour.

WINNER OF RACE.

The second was M. G. Magna, the third Riley and the fourth Bugatti.

Small cars went so fast that the Spanish champion Zanelli in Alfa Romeo, Austrian Frankl and Kay Don in Bugattis were unable to overcome big handicaps conceded.

Thirty-one started.

(LATER).

Driver Watson died in the evening.

ANGLO-INDIAN & EUROPEAN JAILED

Cheating Officers Of Two Ships By Means Of Forged Letters

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

The Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate delivered judgment today in the case in which J. A. Williams, European, and C. R. Skill, Anglo-Indian were prosecuted for cheating two ships officers Messrs. Carrol of s.s. "Subadar" and Sarll of s.s. "Bahadur" in respect of amounts of Rs. 100 and Rs. 25 respectively in May last by means of forged letters purporting to have been written by one officer to the other asking for temporary loans.

The magistrate found them guilty of charges of forgery and cheating and sentenced Williams and Skill to six months' and ten months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively for each offence and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default further two months sentences to run concurrently.

In the second case in which Mr. Sarll was the complainant Williams was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence and Skill to three months' rigorous imprisonment on the same charges and a fine of Rs. 20, in default, one month's further imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.

Fines in both the cases if realised will be paid to the complainants.—A. P.

HOSTILE TRIBESMEN CONTINUE SNIPING

Reconnaisance Aircraft Makes Forced Landing

SIMLA Sept 16.

A communique states:

On the 14th September small parties of hostile tribesmen offered slight opposition to the troops of the Nowshera Brigade Column who moved out to cover the construction of piquet.

Sniping continued throughout the day and four Indian other ranks were wounded.

The Royal Air Force rendered valuable co-operation by air action, especially during withdrawal to the camp.

Katsai and Ghalanai camps were sniped at the same night without effect.

Yesterday the reconnaissance aircraft of No. 20 (A.C.) Squadron made a forced landing at Yasuf Khel. The occupants were not injured.—A. P.

8 C. D. CONVICTS RELEASED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The first batch of civil disobedience prisoners numbering eight sentenced two years ago was released to-day on the expiry of the term.—A. P.

CAWNPORE RIOTING ECHO

Cases Ordered To Be Withdrawn To Establish Good Relations

CAWNPORE, Sept. 16.

It is reliably understood that the cases arising out of the communal riots of 1931 have been ordered to be withdrawn.

It is further understood that the decision is the outcome of the recommendations made by a committee specially appointed in this connection and the local authorities, the object being to establish good relations between the two communities.—A. P.

NEW CANTI RIVER BRIDGE SCHEME

Calcutta Port Commissioners Will Call For Tenders

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The sanction from the Government of Bengal to prepare call for tenders for the New Canti River Bridge to replace the old Howrah floating bridge has been received by the Port Commissioners.

The estimated cost of the bridge plus the cost of widening the roads to 71 feet is 252 lakhs and the estimated cost of the bridge itself including foundations is about £1,500,000. Tram lines will be carried on the bridge besides footpaths.

Fifteen thousand people are estimated to cross the bridge daily.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN TO PAY FINE

Charge Of Beating Harijan Boy

CAWNPORE Sept. 16.

On a charge of beating a Harijan boy and cutting his tuft of hair, an Anglo-Indian named Heshyam of a firm of local contractors was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, of which Rs. 30 was paid as compensation to the boy.—A. P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Easy Monetary Conditions Continue

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

In the Money market easy monetary conditions continue and this week's treasury bills were allotted eight pence lower at an average rate of five shillings eleven pence per cent.

Saturday closing the stock exchange extended until 7/10.

The Commodity markets are uninteresting.

DISARMAMENT BUBBLES

Germany Pricks Them And Makes Situation "Scarecly Promisi.."

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Situation on the eve of the Anglo-French disarmament conversations at Paris on Monday is scarcely promising.

The Press in Paris is of the opinion that in view of Gen von Neurath's speech such conversations are meaningless.

The French appear to be adamant that the period of, say, five years effective supervision and control of all armaments must precede disarmament in France, while it is declared in Berlin that if highly armed states again refuse to disarm, German Government's right and duty would be to look after the security and equality of the nation without delay regardless of others.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS AND REICHSTAG FIRE

Leaders Deny Existence Of Documents Incriminating Them

L LONDON, Sept. 17.

Giving evidence in the Reichstag Fire Enquiry at London today Wilhelm Koenen, ex-Secretary of the Communist Party, Germany, said that he and Torgler, leader of the Communists were astounded when they heard of fire half-an-hour after the outbreak.

Torgler exclaimed "for God's sake we must discover what's behind this."

Koenen emphatically denied the existence of documents incriminating Communists.—Reuter.

FLYING OVER LEIPZIG BANNED

BERLIN, Sept. 16.

It has been officially announced that no aeroplanes will be allowed to fly over Leipzig from tomorrow until November 7 "in order to prevent any disturbance during the trial of the Reichstag incendiaries."—Reuter.

LONDON DOCTORS FOR NEPAL

To Operate On Maharajah's Woman Relative

LONDON Sept. 16

Three London Doctors J. H. Challis, H. S. Souttar and nurse Miss M. A. Bradford will leave Heston Aerodrome at dawn tomorrow and proceed to Bombay in an aeroplane piloted by Captain Neville Stack.

They are coming to operate on a woman relative of the Maharaja of Nepal.

Doctor Souttar will operate and Challis will give annesthetic.

It is hoped that they would arrive at Bombay in six days.—Reuter Special.

"RECALL CIRIACI"

Bohemian Cabinet Censures His Letter To Slovak Party

PRAGUE, Sept. 16.

The Cabinet has decided to request the Pope to recall Papal Uuncio Pietro Ciriaci to Rome to enable an official explanation to be given to the letter Ciriaci wrote to the leader of the Slovak Popular Party complaining that he had been insulted at Prague.

The Non-Catholic press thereupon accused Ciriaci of interfering with the internal affairs and attempting to incite Slovaks to separate from the rest of the community.

The Cabinet has censured the letter and decided to request his recall.—Reuter.

ENCOURAGING BRITISH?

De Valera Warns Military Wing Of New Party

'SHAMEFUL INCIDENTS'

Condemns Discouraging Every Sane Patriotic Irishman

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Mr. De Valera addressing 20,000 persons at Cork announced that Government and Labour had agreed on all the main issues of policy that were likely to arise during the lifetime of the present Dail, hence there would be no immediate elections.

In his first public reference to the United Ireland Party, Mr. De Valera described the National Guard as the military wing of the new party but Government would not permit the military movement to develop under the cover of party politics. Mr. De Valera did not spare his own supporters and condemned anti-bass raids and similar "shameful incidents".

He warned their authors that they were encouraging British and discouraging every sane patriotic Irishman.—Reuter.

LITVINOFF GREETS PIERRE COT

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.

The French Air Minister, Mon. Pierre Cot, arrived here and was greeted by M. Litvinoff. Messrs. Codos and Rossi, flying in the world record breaking 'plane "Joseph Lebrix" from Poland will join the group shortly.—Reuter's Special.

BURGE MURDER CASE

Six Out Of 38 Accused Discharged

MIDNAPORE Sept. 16.

Thirtyeight accused in the Burge Murder Case were produced before the Additional District Magistrate to-day.

Six were discharged and others remanded to custody till October 6.

Bail applications of several accused have been rejected.—A. P.

MRS. BURGE OPENS BURGE COTTAGE

MIDNAPORE Sept. 16.

Mrs. Burge presided at the opening ceremony of the Burge cottage attached to Sadar Hospital, Midnapore, this evening.

Addressing the gathering Mrs. Burge said that her husband loved Midnapore people most and tried his utmost to improve the District. She requested the people to carry out his projects and that would be her consolation. She similarly addressed the members of the District Board.—A. P.

PRIVATE ARRESTED

Sequel To Disappearance Of Despatch Box

AJMER, Sept. 16.

A private alleged to be a deserter from the Second Essex Regiment stationed at Nazirabad, has been arrested at Mangliawas, near here.

The arrest follows the disappearance of a despatch box from the officers mess of the regiment and its subsequent recovery, with Rs. 100 short.—A. P.

FOUR WORDS MEANT £200,000

TULSA, Oklahoma, (By Mail.)

A 4-word telegram from the Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver (Colorado) informed Hanna Anderson, a 26-year-old Greek Indian, that she had suddenly become wealthy.

The telegram read:

"Roberts versus Anderson affirmed."

The message meant that Hanna had won a lingering law suit that had tied up oil funds now totalling approximately 1,050,000 dollars (£200,000) for several years.—Reuter

COAL-CODE SIGNED

Recalcitrant Group Falls In ... Line At Last

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

The Coal-code has been signed.

Operators and Mr. Johnson, head of the N. R. A. had been wrestling for weeks with the problem of bituminous coalcode and had threatened to recommend to President Roosevelt to take action against the recalcitrant group.—Reuter.

ELEVENTH-HOUR HITCH.

EARLIER.

A hitch has occurred in the signing of the code for bituminous coal industry.

It appears that at the eleventh hour, Appalachian Ccalfield strongly opposed Labour Union's refusing to sign the new code which provides that workers are entitled to be represented by any one they choose.—Reuter.

7000 MILES ON FOOT!

Calcutta Globe Trotter Reaches Jaora

AJMER Sept. 14.

(By Mail.)

News has been received from Jaora that M. Qasim, the 19 year old globe trotter has reached that place.

Qasim hails from Calcutta and is a member of the Indian Branch of the Y. M. C. A. there. He has so far done more than 7,000 miles on foot and after doing India he proposes to proceed to foreign lands via the Frontier.

He carries no firearms nor any bedding. He intends to visit England and other cities in Europe and will visit America if circumstances permit.—A. P.

ROUND WORLD IN THREE DAYS?

Attack On Wiley Post's Record Next Spring

DETROIT, Michigan, (By Mail.)

Mr. Wiley Post's record of 7 days 18 hours 50 minutes for a round-the-world flight is to be attacked next Spring.

Mr. Bennet H. Griffin, the air pilot who last year flew the Atlantic with James J. Mattern, announces that he and M. are planning a non-stop attempt to circle the globe in three days.

The flight is planned for next February or March, if Mattern able to join.

"The third time is the charm" said Mr. Griffin. "Jimmy and I tried it together last year and cracked up in Russia Now he has tried it alone and had bad luck. Next year we will try it together again, if this last trip hasn't done him up. We will go non-stop by refuelling in flight at three points along the route."

Mr. Griffin said that the non-stop flight, in his opinion, easily would break the record of Wiley Post.—Reuter.

ONIONS TO CURE BALDNESS

WASHINGTON, (By Mail.)

This is the advice contained in an almanac of 1782 which was just been presented to the Museum at Wakefield, Virginia, George Washington's birthplace:-

"Take ye heed, those among ye who may be bald, and rub that part morning and evening with onions till it is red; then rub with honey.—Reuter.

Rajkot, Sept 15—Extensive preparations are being made by the Dewan of Janjira for welcoming the ruling chiefs, European visitors and other guests on the occasion of the installation ceremony of the minor Nawab on the Gadi in November.—A. P.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MUST BE CLOSED DOWN

Its Sale Proceeds Should Be Utilised For increasing Number Of Beds In Existing Public Hospitals, Says Dr. Erulkar

In the course of his letter addressed to Mr. R. B. Ewbanks, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, regarding the St. George's Hospital, Dr. A. S. Erulkar, President of the Bombay Medical Union, says:—

The Bombay Medical Union is extremely thankful to the Government for inviting the opinion of the Union on the recommendations of the Thomass Re-organisation Committee regarding the closing down of the St. George's Hospital as a measure of retrenchment. It is, however, a matter of surprise that the Union, admittedly the only representative body of the medical profession in the Bombay Presidency should have been approached by the Government on this important subject at the eleventh hour.

RS. 15 PER PATIENT.

It is indeed gratifying that the Thomass Re-organisation Committee, on the available data before it, should have recommended the closing down of the St. George's Hospital, as a measure of retrenchment, which recommendation the Union had already made in the Memorandum submitted to the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council. The Union has most conclusively pointed out in the said Memorandum, which was further amplified by the evidence given before the Committee by its two deputies Dr. V. G. Rele and Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, that the St. George's Hospital afforded luxurious medical relief, at the high cost of Rs. 15 per patient per day which was freely taken advantage of even by the well-to-do Europeans in the City, along with the pauper and indigent Europeans. Such an institution, therefore, deserves to be closed down.

RESTORE CLOSED BEDS

The Union has further pointed out that the monies saved, as a result of its closing, should be diverted to restore the closed beds and cuts in the diet, medicinal and other incidental expenses in the hospitals already under Government control.

It is ridiculous to provide a budget of Rs. 4,33,000 for the maintenance of 220 beds in a hospital where the average number of beds occupied by the Europeans does not exceed 30.

INJUSTICE TO INDIANS.

While the provision of beds for the European population has been 11.4 beds per thousand of population, the provision for the general population of Bombay even now is only 1.7 beds per thousand of population. Even in rich countries like England and the best parts of America, the maximum provision made is for 5 beds per thousand of population. The Union, therefore, strongly protests against the continuation of the injustice to the Indian population at whose expense mainly the European community of Bombay is given the most favoured hospital relief in the world.

MOST INAPPROPRIATE.

The suggestion made by the Bombay Municipal Commissioner of opening the St. George's Hospital for all communites and reserving a certain number of beds to Europeans is, in the opinion of the Union, most inappropriate, when the large and fully equipped G. T. Hospital with about 100 closed beds is within a stone's throw of the St. George's Hospital.

CLOSE DOWN HOSPITAL

The Union, therefore, after due deliberation has once again come to the conclusion that the proper way of dealing with the problem of the St. George's Hospital is to close down that hospital entirely. The land and the hospital buildings, whose book value is about 33 lacs as mentioned in the Government Press Note No. 9303-B of 18th May 1933, should be sold and the sum realised should be utilised for the purpose of increasing the number of beds in the existing public hospitals, where the pauper and indigent poor Europeans and Anglo-Indians can also be admitted.

BLACKMAIL ON BUSINESSMAN?

Daring Attempt Frustrated By Calcutta Police

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

A daring attempt to extort a large sum from Sir R. N. Mokherjee, a prominent business man of Calcutta was frustrated by the police yesterday.

It is stated that a few days earlier Sir R. N. Mokherjee received a letter demanding a specified sum on Friday morning accompanied by threats if it was not complied with.

It is reported that acting on the advice of the police Sir R. N. Mokherjee asked the man to call at his Calcutta residence where police surprised a Bengali youth, who, it is alleged, approached Sir R. N. Mokherjee for the payment.—A.P.

54 DETENUS CAN APPEAR FOR EXAM.

Calcutta Senate Grants Permission

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16

Fiftyfour detenus have been granted permission by the Senate of the Calcutta University at this evening's meeting to appear as non-collegiate students at various examinations of the University.

KAMALA LECTURER.

Dr. R. P. Paranjype has been appointed Kamala Lecturer by the Senate the subject of his lectures being "rationalism in practice".—A. P.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN RAPPROCHMENT?

Siginficance Of Pierrecots Reception At Moscow

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A significant factor in the situation is the Franco-Russian rapprochment signalised by the reception of Pierrecot at Moscow on the 15th inst.

The Moscow press emphasising the Franco-Soviet friendship guarantees European peace complied with expressions of friendship with Poland with whom the first of the eleven non-aggression pacts with the neighbouring countries guaranteeing Russian frontiers from the Arctic to Afghanistan was ratified yesterday.—Reuter

SIMON SOLVES INDIAN PROBLEM!

Consult "People Of Different Parties"

LONDON, Sept. 16.

"The only satisfactory treatment of Indian problem so far as the policy of this country is concerned is to bring into consultation the people of the different parties and not to turn it into a purely party question" declared Sir John Simon in a speech at Cupar to-day.—Reuter Special.

DETENUS SWELL DEOLI CAMP

AJMER, Sept. 16.

Another batch of 25 Bengal detenus have arrived at the Deoli detention camp, bringing the total to about 250.—A. P.

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